THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Army of the New Republic Increased by Five Thousand Americans—Particulars of the Landing.

Says the New York *Sun* of this morning:—

The friends of Cuba in this city are using every possible precaution to evade the little host of Spanish spies who have been employed to watch their movements and report them at a certain office on Broadway, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that they have kept their operations a mystery until publicity ceased to be injurious to their cause. They have, according to a report presented yesterday by the agents of the Spanish Government, sent 13 expeditions to Cuba, all of which have been safely landed. The largest number of men on one of these expeditions was 450, and the smallest 30.

The materials of war shipped in these vessels included six batteries of artillery and an immense supply of Spencer rifles; and the whole number of men which they carried is estimated at 5000. This full brigade of veterans—the gift of the American people to Cuba—is to-day a part of the army of Cespedes, and we may soon expect to hear from them in a desperate if not decisive battle with the Spaniards.

The above facts, which come from a Spanish source, are corroborated by one of the Cuban patriots, who estimates, however, the accession to Cespedes' army from the United States at eight thousand men. Seven of the expeditions sailed from New York, three from Baltimore, and three from Florida.

It is said that all the volunteers who left New York for Cuba are in the cavalry arm of the service. The use of sabres has been discontinued, the Spencer rifle being deemed more effective.

Another expedition is on foot, and the veterans, of which it will be mainly composed, will consist of ex-officers of the United States army.

The New Revolt Among the Spanish Volunteers.

According to new Cuban advices from Havana, the dissatisfaction of the Spanish volunteers, which has just resulted in outbreak, arose from a belief that General Pelaez and other chiefs were making money out of the war, instead of fighting the rebels. Pelaez was accused more than a month ago of assisting Cubans to escape, for a bribe, and in a more recent case of escape or reprieve the charge has been revived. The charge against Pelaez in its more recent shape is that he and his colleagues have been trying to enlarge and protract the war in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, in order to fill their pockets and obtain promotion. This plan they pursued in Santo Domingo.

It was for the purpose of investigating the charge that for large sums Pelaez and his friends had been selling *salvo-conductas*, or safe conducts, that General Dulce determined to visit Cienfuegos. He abandoned his purpose on account of failing health and new dangers in Havana. Another circumstance goes to explain the new outbreak. The Captain-General having saved from death Isidro Hernandez of Santa Clara, the volunteers of the place mutinied, demanded the life of the prisoner and insulted the Governor. It was feared that, though some of them had been put in prison, others would be able to subject the prisoner to barbarities. The same doings have happened in various parts of the island which, is now, no doubt, completely under control of the Spanish rank and file.

The Change in the Captain-Generalship.

Major-General or *Mariscal de Campo*, Don Felipe Ginovez de Espinar, formerly second in command to General Dulce, will act as Captain-General in his place till General De Roda arrives. His appointment to command is no good augury for the Spanish cause. He was one of the Spanish leaders in the disastrous St. Domingo war, and conducted the retreat therefrom of the hungry and ragged Spaniards who were trapped into a vain struggle by the avarice of Santa Anna and the ambition of Marshal Serrano and Marshal O'Donnell. The St. Domingo war resembled in many respects the present campaign in Cuba, and the Spaniards left the island after an immense number of victories. With the retiring Captain-General, who is almost in a dying condition and anxious to set foot once more in Spain, the Cubans manifest no sympathy. They say that as the fraudulent Jecker claims brought about the French intervention in Mexico, so the negroes of the widow of the Marquis of Santovenia—that lady being the wife of the late Captain-General—have made Dulce a traitor for the hundredth time to his professions. It is not true that he has ever offered to the Cubans the terms of autonomy and liberty which Serrano lately declared he did; on the contrary, he is believed to have made terms less liberal than these a cover for temporizing. For his conduct in general, however, his friends maintain that the Spanish Government is more responsible than he. The Captain-General elect, Caballero de Roda, has a reputation for organizing terror, and it is believed by those who best know the situation in Cuba that his cruelties will precipitate the conclusion of the war.

Sympathy of the Jamaicans with the Patriots—The Jamaica Press on the Revolution.

Writes a correspondent from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th ult.:—There is considerable excitement here over the Cuban revolution. The city is filled with Cubans, refugees from St. Jago de Cuba, and from other parts of the insurrectionary districts of the island. A Spanish steamer from Havana, via St. Jago, calls at this port every month on her way to Aspinwall, and once a month we have communication with St. Jago by a French steamer of the St. Nazaire, West India line. Other vessels from that place occasionally arrive here, and we are thus kept well supplied with news as to the progress of that patriotic struggle which seeks to deliver Cuba from the oppressive and cruel rule of the Spaniard. The sympathies of all classes in this island are warmly with the Cubans. The refugees in Kingston are treated with the greatest consideration and kindness by the citizens, and not a few of them have received in their own persons convincing proofs of that generous hospitality for which the Jamaicans are famous. One of the newspapers here has a correspondent at St. Jago, who supplies letters in Spanish, which it prints in that language for the special benefit of the Cubans now among us. When the news was received here of the chasing of a Cuban privateer—or a vessel supposed to be one—into Great Harbor, Bahamas, by a Spanish squadron, and of the firing upon the English schooner Elva by the Spaniards, the island press embraced the opportunity of speaking out on the Cuban question, and its utterances certainly lacked neither plainness nor boldness. And what is very remarkable about the matter is, that the Jamaicans seem quite as anxious that Cuba should become annexed to the United States as they are to see the Cubans achieve their independence. They accept it as a matter of course that the United States must ultimately become possessed of Cuba, but they think it would be just as well if the process were shortened as much as possible. One of the daily papers of this city—the *Morning Journal*—says that in the event of a war between Spain and the United States, England could say:—"It will not pay to stand by and witness a long struggle between two contending powers so near our own colonies; therefore, as the United States must eventually succeed in this matter, let us shorten the work by helping that Government, and thereby wipe out all supposed claims against us in regard to the Alabama business, and cement friendship with a kindred nation and near neighbor." The suggestion may provoke a smile with those who are in the habit of taking more comprehensive views of international questions than the West Indian leaders of public opinion; but the extract is given with the object of showing the spirit that is abroad here. The same paper adds:—"We people of Jamaica are interested in this matter. We want stirring neighbors near us, instead of the present sleepy race of Spaniards; and the American people are just the kind to suit us admirably."

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Whales Captured Off Long Island.

Sag Harbor Correspondence of the Meridan (Conn.) Republican, June 1.

This morning, hearing that a whale had been caught just south of Long Island, a little out from the beach at Amagansett, I took my family to see what was to us a great wonder. Two whales were taken—a young one and its mother. They were seen from the shore, playing in the ocean. The eager fishermen sprang to their boats, and in four hours they had secured their prey. One boat was dashed to pieces, but no man was injured, and the loss was small compared to the gain, which will amount to not less than $2000 or $3000. The whalemen had floated their prize as near to the shore as possible, and when we arrived at the beach the tide had gone out and left the great creature almost high and dry. I stood upon the monster and saw the blubber cut off in huge pieces ten or twelve inches thick, leaving a great, raw, bloody carcase thirty feet long, to lie upon the shore and sink into the sand, or to be swept off into the ocean by a storm. A whale captain tells me he has eaten the meat of a whale, and pronounced it almost as good as beefsteak. The fishermen affirm they would ask nothing better or sweeter in which to fry doughnuts than the oil of a whale's tongue. As I saw the large quantities of blood flow from the animal's veins, I was reminded of what I had heard Dr. Boynton, in his lectures on geology, say of the power of the whale to hold its breath, and remain a long time under water. He mentioned as an explanation of this the large quantity of blood, which would not so quickly require a fresh supply of oxygen. The blubber was cleaved off and cut into large pieces with a long handled, sharp instrument called a spade. It was then cut into smaller pieces and tried in a large caldron. The scraps were used for fuel. The skin was nearly a half inch in thickness, and cleaved into scales resembling court plasters on being exposed to the sun. The whalebone of the two is worth five hundred dollars. This is taken from the head, and more easily secured than I had supposed. It is attached to the upper jaw downward in separate parallel boards or strips, and the inside edge of these is split into innumerable hair-like shreds, which form a network or seine-covering to the mouth, and after the whale has filled his mouth with water he pushes it out through this strainer, and thus secures the shrimps contained in the water for his food. The color of this whale was what is called pied or spotted—a beautiful glistening black with white spots. I saw the harpoon which pierced the huge body and made a death wound. It was bent and broken by the throes of the monster. The king or chief of the Montauk tribe of Indians was pointed out to me among the people who had come to see the whale.

A BAD INDIAN.

The Rancheros Settle Him.

A notoriously bad Indian, known as Cinnabar John, says the Humboldt (Nevada) *Register*, of the 22d ult., was killed by a party of rancheros in the East Range on last Tuesday. The circumstances connected with the affair were given us as follows:—Mr. George Lambertson, who had been in Unionville on business, was returning to his ranch in Pleasant Valley, on last Monday, and when crossing the East Range, about midway between Leech's and Donley's ranches, he met a squaw, who begged him to save her. Before he had time to learn the cause of her fears, Cinnabar John and two other Indians appeared on the ground, and commenced an assault on him with stones and other missiles, with the intention, he supposed, of killing him. He, however, managed to escape from them with a few slight wounds and bruises, and arrived at Donley's ranch late that night. Next morning three or four men employed on the ranch started in pursuit of the Indians, and succeded in overtaking Cinnabar John, whom they killed on sight. This Indian has long been a terror to the settlers, and was noted for his stock-stealing and devilish proclivities. Capt. Sou once delivered him up to Lance Nightingill, when the latter was acting Indian Agent in this district, but upon promises of future good behavior being given, he was released and permitted to go unpunished. It is generally believed that he was the leader of the party of Indians who waylaid and killed Ragan, in Evans' canon, four years ago. Neither the whites nor the peaceable Indians from whom he had stolen the squaw above mentioned will regret his death.

SPLENDOR.

The Palace of a Parisian Lorette.

Writes a Paris correspondent, a fortnight ago:—

I may mention, to instance the extraordinary wealth and splendor of lorettes in this city, that one of them (she, however, refuses to acknowledge she belongs to this class), Madame de Paiva, gave a few days since her last dinner for the season, in her palace in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Including herself, there were eight persons at table. The dining-room was lighted with eight hundred rose wax candles. Dinner was served by sixteen servants in livery. No house in the Avenue des Champs Elysees cost as much as hers. The steps of the stairs are of malachite, and the doors and chimney-pieces of her drawing-room are made of the same costly material. The meanest window of the house has curtains which cost $100. All her fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, come from her estate, Chateau de Pontchartrain, which she purchased, paying $300,000 cash for it. There she has orangeries, pineries, grape-houses, and forcing-houses, which supply her with fruit and forced vegetables. Her dairy, garden, and stables are managed by English servants; her linen by Dutch servants; she has in her kitchen a German for her confectionery, an Italian for her ices. Every day she is in Paris a van drawn by four horses brings from the farm what she desires for the kitchen, and flowers for the house. She refuses to allow lorettes to visit her. Mad'lle Rachel and Mad. Roger de Beauvoir were her friends; you know their reputation. Of course, no respectable woman sets foot in her house; but there are men for whom a good dinner has irresistible charms, and who are inquisitive about life in all its phases, who go to see her and accept her invitations to dinner. She gives a dinner weekly from 1st of November to 15th of May.

RICHES HAVE WINGS.—Interesting correspondence from Paris contains the following:—"I once used to smile as I passed Baron de Rochschild's door and observed that the gas lamps were unlit on bright nights when the moon was full. I then thought such economy unworthy the master of so great an estate. I now know that there is no way by which noble fortunes are kept unimpaired except by economy. I now know how men's engagements keep pace with the accumulation of wealth; how embarrassed for money very rich men frequently are; and how severe is the struggle to maintain an equilibrium between revenue and expenses. The walls of Paris are at this moment covered with bills announcing the sale of the picture-gallery of Count Koucheleff Besborodko. It is said to be the last remnant left—and it belongs to creditors—of the magnificent estate which he entered into possession of just nine years ago. It was then valued at $11,250,000 in gold. He travelled through the East, Southern and Western Europe in great state. There was no whim he refused to gratify. He chartered a steamship to convey him from one port to another. He had special railway trains for his party. He gave princely entertainments. He was lavish of presents. He had a numerous retinue. It was his sister who married Mr. Douglas Home, the medium. It was he who carried M. Alex. Dumas to Russia. Nine years ago he was master of $660,000 annual income. It was not enough for him. He could not live on less than $1,200,000 a year—his expenses for several years are said to exceed this amount of money—and now nothing remains of all that wealth but debt."

AERONAUTIC.—M. Chevalier ascended in a mammoth balloon, near Flushing, N. Y., a few days since. He rose to a height of four thousand five hundred feet. He passed through two layers of rain clouds, and became drenched to the skin, and then ascended to a range of white vapor clouds, which enveloped them as in a deep mist. On rising above them he opened into a broad sunlight, with the thermometer at freezing point. The sky was of a deeper blue than seen from the earth, and the white clouds below shone with a dazzling lustre. His balloon was of a peculiar construction. By pulling a rope he opened a valve at the top three feet in diameter. The gas rushed out and the air was drawn in from the neck, seven inches wide, which, in all balloons, is always open. The lower part of the balloon then collapsed and shrunk upward, forming a kind of roof. His weight in the basket prevented a shrinkage of the upper part. The weight of M. Chevalier made the balloon form a parachute, and he descended with ease and safety.

MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Version of a Western Correspondent—Very Definite Orders Given Him—The Sumner Basis Ignored.

Yesterday we printed an article which gave the views of the President on the Alabama claims in comparison with those of Senator Sumner. That the President does not entirely agree with the latter is substantiated in this correspondence to the Cincinnati *Commercial* relative to Motley's instructions. Says the writer:—

I claim no particular enterprise in the matter, for some information has come into my hands in a very accidental manner, which I can use without compromising anybody, and for the truth of which I will answer. In the first place, Mr. Motley had full and complete instructions when he sailed from New York on the 19th ult. These instructions were not of a general character, but were minute and unabridged. They referred not only to naturalization and emigration, and all the matters in interest at present between the two countries, but they were particular and specific on the subject of the Alabama depredations. Instead of these instructions being prepared under the direction of the President, the very reverse is true. Secretary Fish was asked by the President to prepare memoranda of his (Fish's) ideas respecting the Alabama subject, or to submit a rough draft of instructions to him, which he would lay before the Cabinet. This Mr. Fish did. He prepared at great length, in his own hand, the instructions to Mr. Motley, which occupied his time for more than a fortnight.

When he had finished his work he notified General Grant, who at once drove to the State Department in company with his Attorney-General, and Mr. Fish read the instructions aloud to the two gentlemen. They not only approved of all the positions assumed, heartily and emphatically, but they concurred entirely in every expression and the language employed. Not a line nor a word was changed. In that form the instructions, on the following Friday, were submitted to the entire Cabinet at its regular session, and were subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Mr. Fish was called upon to explain certain matters, but so ably did he defend his course and so unobjectionable were the instructions that not a principle nor a word was amended, and before Mr. Motley sailed these instructions were placed in his hands just as Mr. Fish had prepared them.

As to their contents, I can only say that they are not based upon the speeches or the opinions of Senator Sumner. The English Government will be made to understand that this Government is not responsible for the speeches of Senator Sumner, or anybody else; but this is not saying that the administration would disregard the voice of the people as made known by a number of their direct representatives; but the State Department is well informed of all the phases of the Alabama matter from the beginning, just what points to press and what to avoid, what ground has already been developed, and what untouched, and all the intricacies of this most intricate subject, while Congress and the people are ignorant of it all. The negotiations, to be effective, must be secret, and time has developed that nothing is secret in Congress. So the administration is better prepared to judge of the matter than the public at large. The instructions to Mr. Motley are not at all of a belligerent character. Our new Minister will explain to the English Government the relations of the Senate and the Executive in the matter of making and ratifying treaties, and will endeavor to show that the Senate and Executive are in full accord, and he himself is given to understand that no such treaty as that negotiated by Reverdy Johnson and Earl Clarendon will be acceptable to either branch of the treaty-making power. The instructions will do much towards allaying the excitement and passion in both countries—engendered, on the one hand, by the speech of Mr. Sumner, and, on the other, by the violent and unfair tone of the English press.

While Mr. Motley's course will have a soothing effect on the public mind, there will be nothing in the attitude of our Government to lessen the self-respect of even such partisans as Senator Chandler or Mr. Sumner. The Government will maintain its own dignity and enforce respect from others. A firm, respectful, dignified attitude will be taken and adhered to, but no effort will be made to bully or intimidate the English Government into terms. If any result is reached it will be favorable to the United States. Of that the public may rest assured. When the subject will be brought to the attention of the English Government is uncertain. It will not be precipitated, but if a favorable opportunity presents itself, it will be taken advantage of and negotiations will at no time be resisted by him. Of course the time necessary for such a work is considerable. We receive our news by cable, but the Government cannot accept information which reaches here in an unofficial form. It must wait for mails, sometimes long delayed, and frequently so incomplete is the information which is received officially that inquiries are necessary to be returned time after time. The Government thus gets the name of procrastinating the public business, when, in truth, it is being expedited as rapidly as the mails and the dignity of English diplomacy render possible.

OBITUARY.

Dr. E. W. Hengstenberg.

We have, by cable, the news of the death of the celebrated German theologian, Dr. Ernest William Hengstenberg, of Bonn. He was born at Frendenberg, on the 2d of October, 1802, and was the son of a Protestant minister. His earlier studies—which were pursued at the University of Bonn—were directed principally towards philosophy and the Oriental languages, and yielded their fruit in the publication of two admirable volumes from his pen—one a German translation from the Metaphysics of Aristotle, and the other a work upon "Moallakah," one of the principal Arab poems of the sixth century. For the latter he was awarded a prize by the Academy of Bonn. Turning his attention shortly after to the study of Divinity, he soon attained such distinction as a theologian that, while yet quite a young man, he was made Professor of Theology at Berlin, receiving at the same time the diploma of Doctor of Divinity, an honor which has been conferred upon only a very small number of Protestant theologians in Germany. Eventually Dr. Hengstenberg became one of the leaders of Protestant orthodoxy, and greatly distinguished himself as the principal editor of the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, which under his able management took its place among the most important organs of the Orthodox party of Prussia. He has been a voluminous writer, his principal works consisting of commentaries on different portions of the Holy Scriptures, among those that are most widely known and highly esteemed being his "Christology of the Old Testament, and Commentaries on the Messianic Prophets," his "Commentaries on the Psalms," his "Commentaries on the most important and difficult parts of the Pentateuch," and his "Commentaries on the Apocalypse of St. John." As a biblical commentator Dr. Hengstenberg ranks among the ablest divines of modern days who have devoted their learning and their abilities to the elucidation of the sacred writings.

SMUGGLERS.

How They Were Detected.

An extensive seizure of jewelry and plate was made on Wednesday among the passengers of the Cunard steamer Java, on her arrival at Jersey City. Deputy Surveyors Kirk and Burton found in the trunks of two Germans, naturalized as Englishmen, a quantity of silver plate, watches, and jewelry, wrapped in clothing, and secreted in stockings, tooth-powder boxes, bear's-grease pots, and shaving soap. Similar articles were found in the baggage of two ladies and two boys. In pearl powder boxes a quantity of rings were found, and a number were also hidden among folded gloves.

These discoveries led to an examination of the persons of the party. The ladies were taken into a state-room by two women and required to disrobe. Quantities of bracelets, rings, and brooches were found in their bodices and suspended in the folds of their skirts. The boys had also concealed articles of minor value.

One of the men had fifty gold chains suspended round his neck, between his undershirt and shirt. The other had a less quantity, but, like his companion, had stored numerous rings in his pantaloons and vest pockets, and a quantity of bracelets in the skirts of his coat. No resistance was made, the culprits mildly acquiescing in all the searches. An attempt was made by the men to bribe the officers, but without success. The jewelry seized has not yet been appraised, but may prove worth about $50,000.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A new Democratic policy is proposed in Indiana. It is to welcome into full Democratic communion men who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, exacting no test but that of agreement with the Democracy on the issues of the day. This policy receives the endorsement of representative Democratic papers in the West, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Waverly (Ohio) *Watchman*, and others being among the number. But what will it all amount to? The Democrats may call upon the Republicans to join them. But will they come? That's the question. It is something like "Glendower" calling spirits from the vasty deep. They failed to put in an appearance.

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Two Hundred and Fifty Men to Sail on Monday.

The activity among the Cubans in this city is now almost superhuman. There are not more than twenty-five hundred natives of the ever-faithful isle in New York, but they are moving heaven and earth to succor the insurrectionists in their struggle. Not a day passes but the Junta sends commissioned officers or aid in some material shape to Cuba. A number of officers went by rail to New Orleans or by boat to Norfolk, and from Norfolk they have been transported by sundry vessels to Grand Inagua Island. From this place it is easy to reach the Bay of Nipe, which is now the principal place of disembarkation. An attempt was made to land by a party of sixteen filibusters from a schooner which laid off the Bay of Nipe eleven days ago. The schooner burned a blue-light to allow the boat to go ashore. Signals were made from a sail-boat which was sent out by the Cubans to direct the party. When within half a mile of the shore, a cutter from a Spanish man-of-war which had steamed into the harbor sighted the boat's crew from the schooner and pursued her. The men in the filibuster's boat tried to escape, as they were not well armed, but the man-of-war's man's crew came up, and a combat of a few minutes' duration took place. Six of the filibusters were killed, and one, an officer and a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who had served with Count Rassonet de Boulbon, was shot in the forehead; the bullet tearing away his eyelid. Maddened with the pain, he jumped overboard, and as he was about to escape his head was cloven by the axe of a Spanish sailor who leaned over the bow of the boat to strike him. By this time the sail-boat of the Cubans had approached the scene of the deadly combat, and a New Yorker, who sat on the bows, threw a huge stone into the bottom of the Spanish cutter, which made a hole in her planks. The Spaniards had then enough to do to save themselves, and but for assistance from the steam frigate, which it is believed was the Isabel Catolica, the cutter would have sunk. The remaining filibusters were taken ashore by the sail-boat, and are now serving under the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The vigilance of the Spanish men-of-war is now so thorough that it is almost impossible to land troops or material. Two hundred and fifty men are now awaiting transportation in this city, and it is expected that they will get off on Monday.—*New York World of this morning.*

General Logan on the Decoration of Rebel Graves.

General Logan has issued an order, dated at Washington, June 2, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he explains officially why the graves of Rebels were not decorated as well as those of Union soldiers. He says that the charges against the marines on guard at Arlington are wilful exaggerations. The guard received their instructions from the committee, and it is believed that they discharged their duty in a proper manner and spirit. The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comrades fought.

We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades, and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries at the same time on the graves of such Rebel dead as may be buried therein, not because we cherish any feelings of hate or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark in this distinction and manner the feeling with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, republican principles and those of a slave-holding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive—we hold no malice—but we will never consent by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives, and principles for which we fought and our comrades died, and those for which the Rebel armies banded together, and for which their dead now lie in numerous graves.

Indian Outrages.

The subject of the recent outrages on the Smoky Hill, Saline, and Republican rivers, and the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in Kansas, has been very earnestly considered by the President, Secretary of War, General Sherman, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, within the past few days, and the Western Congressmen now here have urged that immediate action be taken for the protection of the frontier from the predatory bands of Cheyennes and Sioux, aided, as they have been, by a number of white outlaws and half breeds. Senator Ross called upon the President with reference to the outrages, and recommended the propriety of stationing military garrisons along the frontier at proper points, and of furnishing additional troops for that purpose. The President stated to Mr. Ross that he had fully determined to take steps for the suppression of future depredations, and would follow his recommendations. He also said the necessary orders would be despatched to General Schofield at once, and the Senator is of opinion that all predatory bands, and all bands absent from their reservations, will be treated in the nature of outlaws, and that a Presidential proclamation to that effect will soon be promulgated. Congressman Sidney Clarke has also been in consultation with the authorities here for several days on the same subject.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Jermon Taylor, charged with passing counterfeit money, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The United States, vs. Whiskey claimed by John Reilly. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. Whisky claimed by Christian Presser. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Whisky claimed by Andrew Catherwood. An information for forfeiture. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Judge Brewster was engaged this morning with habeas corpus cases of a petty character.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Stocks active. Gold, 138. Exchange, 9¼. 5-20s, 1862, 122¼; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 89⅜; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central, 192⅝; Reading, 98⅛; Hudson River, 158½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 113⅞; Illinois Central, 144½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156¼.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton firmer; 900 bales sold at 30¼. Flour dull and declining, but is without decided change. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower; No. 2, $1·40@1·42. Corn firm and 1c. higher; mixed Western, 96 for old afloat. Oats active at 77@80c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·50@31·60. Steam Lard, 19c. Whisky, $1·02.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Cotton very firm; middlings, 30c. Flour quiet, and prices are irregular. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice Valley red, $1·65@1·85; Pennsylvania, $1·25@1·40. Corn firm; prime white, 86@90c.; yellow, 84@88c.; receipts small. Oats dull, at 70@71c. for light. Rye dull at $1·30@1·35. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¼c.; clear rib, 18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky is more firm at $1·02@1·03.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1·60@1·70; sales of 500 sacks of choice at $1·70. Legal-tenders, 74.

—There are fifty-five female postmasters in Texas.

—Princess Mathilde sets the fashion of Spanish guitar and tambourine performances at her reception in Paris.

—Lowell Mason and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis are the only private persons invited as honorary guests to the Peace Jubilee.

—The members of the Connecticut Legislature have formed a farmers' club, which meets once a week.

—Chicago (Ill.) merchants have spent $15,000 in advertising in Salt Lake City in the last six months.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reverdy Johnson's Expected Arrival—A Spanish War Steamer Fires into an American Vessel—The Pacific Military Command—Thomas Succeeds Halleck.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Reverdy Johnson is expected to arrive home to-morrow in a Bremen steamer.

Committed Suicide.

A young married man named William B. Carter, who had been a Federal soldier, committed suicide here by taking strychnine.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Steamer Moro Castle—She is Fired at by a Spanish War Vessel.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana. She reports that on her outward trip, on the 26th of May, off Cardenas, a Spanish war steamer fired two blank shots at her, but being overdue at Havana she kept on her course. The war vessel then gave chase and fired a shell which fell astern. The chase lasted an hour.

Railroad Affairs

AUBURN, June 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Central Railroad Company, held here to-day, it was unanimously resolved to issue one hundred and fifty thousand first mortgage bonds, and complete the entire road at once from the Pennsylvania State line to Lake Ontario.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

General Thomas Succeeds General Halleck.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—General Thomas to-day issued his order assuming command of the Military Division of the Pacific, vice General Halleck, transferred to the Division of the South.

Seal Skins.

Within a few days 60,000 fur seal skins, valued at half a million dollars, consigned to the successors of the Russian-American Fur Company, have been received from Alaska. It is stated that many of these skins were taken from female seals and pups, in violation of the law. Other shipments have been made direct to Honolulu, and thence to Europe.

A Novelty in the West.

The first sleeping-cars seen in California arrived at Sacramento to-day from the East.

Volcanic.

The captain of the ship National Eagle, from Hong Kong, reports observing, May 17, an active volcano on an island in latitude 31·18 north, longitude 139·50 east. The island is about five miles from Smith's Island. The vessel passed midway between the islands, and when abreast of the volcano they could hear it roaring fearfully. A dense mass of smoke and steam ascended from the island.

Mining News.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $15 per share, payable on the 1st instant.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 4—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92⅝; Consols for account, 92⅝; U. S. 5-20 bonds are firm at 81. Stock market opened firm; Erie Railway, 19; Illinois, 95.

FRANKFORT, June 4—11 A. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 86⅞@87 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. According to the *Brokers' Circular*, issued to-day, the weekly sales were 90,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export and 11,000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port was 392,000 bales, of which 221,000 bales were American.

Breadstuffs market quiet and steady. Corn, 27s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. All others unchanged.

Provisions market steady and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 4—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝. United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 80⅞. Stock market steady. Erie Railway, 18¾. Illinois Central, 95½. Others unchanged.

Sperm Oil, 97d.

FRANKFORT, June 4—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—1 P. M.—Cotton market steady. Stock afloat, 647,000 bales, of which 140,000 are American. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Yarns and Fabrics are firmer, and at better prices. Breadstuffs market—California Wheat, 9s. 7d.@8s. 7d. for No. 2 red Western. Peas, 37s. ℘ quarter for Canadian. All others unchanged. Provisions market—Cheese, 81s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 61s. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

—Indiana refuses to give up her divorce monopoly.

—An Indianapolis gin-mill opened on Sunday with merely a Bible and a pitcher of water on the bar.

—Kentucky is making extensive arrangements to celebrate the centennial of the arrival of Daniel Boone.

—Senator Matt Carpenter is one of the delegates from Milwaukee to the State Temperance Convention.

—Secretary Boutwell is said to have about decided to give Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker an appointment to Alaska.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 4, 1869.

There is no improvement in the local Money market in the way of increased activity, and stock brokers are well supplied with all the funds they want on stock securities at 5 per cent. The banks during the last week have not been so fastidious as to the complexion of the collateral. Government bonds until recently were not only the favorite securities at the banks, but it was difficult and often impossible to procure accommodation on any other pledge. This was a source of great inconvenience to business men whose capital was otherwise invested; and it is not to be regretted that this unjust system of banking has been abandoned in consequence of the easy condition of the market.

Call loans remain at 5 per cent., and discounts at 6@7 per cent., on unexceptionable business paper.

Government securities are rather dull, and are quoted about ⅛ below yesterday's closing prices. The gold market is very fluctuating. The market opened weak at 137⅞, and now stands at 138 at 12 M.

The Stock market was quiet this morning and prices were hardly so strong. In State and City loans nothing was done. Reading Railroad was dull at 49⅝@49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was in good demand at 33⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 127¾.

Canal stocks were without improvement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36, a decline. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal shares the only transactions were in Big Mountain, which sold at 6.

Nothing was done in Bank shares.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 49½. 30 was bid for Germantown; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Leh Gold l....	99½	100 sh Phil & E.s30.	33⅝
$1000 do......b5.	99	100 do.........	33⅝
$1000 Alle Co 6s....	77	100 do......2d.	33⅝
$10000 C & A mt 6s'83	89	100 do..b60wn.	33⅝
$1200 C & A mt 6s'89	93¼	500 do..ls.b30.	33½
$1000 Phil & E 6s..	88	200 do...ls.s30.	33½
9 sh Leh Val....c.	56½	200 do...ls.b30.	33½
32 do...ls.b5.	56⅝	100 do.....s60.	33⅝
100 sh Read R..s10.	49¾	100 do.........	33⅝
100 do.......c.	49⅞	300 do.....s60.	33⅝
75 sh Penna R..ls.	58	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	36⅜
7 sh Mech Bk.....	32⅝	20 do.........	36⅜
12 sh C & Am R.ls. s5wn..	127¾	200 do.....b60.	36½
4 do.........	127¾	100 do..s10wn.	36
100 sh Big Mount...	6	26 sh 2d & 3d St R.	49¾

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@121⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅞; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, 119⅜@119⅞; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Pacifics, 107@107¼. Gold, 138.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 116⅞@117¼; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. July, 1867, 119⅜@119¾; do. July, 1868, 119½@119¾; 5s, 10-40, 109@109¼. Gold, 138@138⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅞	11·45 A. M.	138
10·55 "	137⅞	11·50 "	138⅛
11·29 "	138⅛	12·07 P. M.	138

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Gold opened this morning at 138¼, and, with exceptional sales at 138@138⅛, was steady throughout the day between that figure and 138½, with limited dealings. The bids for the Government gold aggregated $6,750,000, at prices ranging from 137·87 to 138·32½. The following were the awards made:—$250,000 at 138·32½, $50,000 at 138·30, $50,000 at 138·26, $50,000 at 138·30, $50,000 at 138·28, $550,000 at 138·23.

"The disbursements of coin interest to-day amount to $161,710·30.

"Cash gold was in abundant supply, transactions in loans being at 6½, 7, 7½, and 8 per cent. for carrying.

"Foreign exchange was steady to-day, with few bills offering, and closed with a firm feeling at yesterday's rates. We quote:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108¼@108⅝; bankers', 109@109¼; short sight, 109⅞@110¼; Paris, sixty days, 5·25@5·16¼; short sight, 5·16¼@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·25@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·25@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35⅛@35⅜; Amsterdam, 39⅞@40½; Frankfort, 37⅝@40⅝; Bremen, 77½@78¼; Prussian thalers, 70¼@71¼.

"The steamer America took out this morning $200,000 in specie, and the Vanderbilt, $85,715.

"The money market worked to day with increased ease, although quite up to the legal rate of interest, the withdrawal of the currency from the street to pay for the Treasury gold, and the disturbance of loans consequent upon the sale of bonds to the Government, being assigned as the principal causes of the activity. The supply to-day, however, was quite equal to all demands at seven per cent. Commercial paper is dull, discounts ranging for prime names from seven to nine per cent.

"Governments were quiet and steady to-day, the market opening weak and slightly off the closing figures of last night in the '81s, '62s, and '65s. Old '6's opened higher and the new Five-twenty issues firm. At the noon call these latter and the Ten-forties declined very slightly, while the '62s improved and old '65s were stronger. The currency bonds were steady. At the last call the market was 'off' on the old '65s, but steady on the rest of the list, and closed firm at 5 o'clock at the following figures:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 116⅜@116⅝; do., coupon, 121⅞@122; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116⅞@117; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117@117¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅜@119⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119⅜@119⅞; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅜@119⅞; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108⅜@108⅞; do. do., coupon, 109@109¼; currency bonds, 107⅛@107¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 4.—There is no shipping demand for flour, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 800 barrels at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., and fancy brands at $8·50@11, according to quality. Rye flour seeds at $6·75.

The Wheat market is dull and depressed, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots. Sales of red at $1·40@1·47, the latter for choice Pennsylvania; and amber at $1·50@1·65, the latter rate for fancy Michigan. Rye sells at $1·32@1·35 ℘ bushel for Western. Corn is dull and 1@2c. ℘ bushel lower; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 75@70c.; Pennsylvania at 65@72c.; and Southern at 50@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ℘ ton.

Whisky is offered at $1·05@1·08 ℘ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Cleared ships Albatross, for Manzanilla, and Franklin, for Hong Kong, with 1100 tons of flour. Sailed, ship Great Pacific, for Callao.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Echo, from Mayaguez; A. M. Roberts, from Arroyo; and E. McLeod and schrs F. Satterlee and Central America, from West Indies; and Vicksburg, from Demarara. Passed out—Steamship Leipzig, for Bremen, and brig John Richards, for St. Thomas.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JUNE 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........70 | 11 A. M..........76 | 2 P. M..........79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, Pictou, N. S., Workman & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with 13 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with 3 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, ——, for Havre-de-Grace, with 2 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Lophema, Congdon, 18 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Lavina, Douglass, 18 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, 13 days from Pensacola, with lumber to captain.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr J. R. Clemens, Price, 9 days from Washington, N. C., with shingles to captain.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, 4 days from Newport, with fish to captain.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, 6 days from James river, with lumber to captain.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Renton & Bro.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, 6 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Eva Edell, Eaton, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Norw. schr Rudolph, Pedersen, 42 days from Gottenberg, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with 9 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 8 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with 3 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, 13 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 2.—A barque, supposed the Marion, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, went to sea to-day. Also, some of the vessels before reported at the harbor. Wind light from SW.; weather thick. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, 9 days from Caibarien, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GREELEY'S "POLITICAL ECONOMY."

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Greeley will devote the summer to the preparation of a work on what he calls "Political Economy," to consist of an elaborate defense of protective tariffs. When completed, it is to be printed and put in the market as a book; but he will publish the successive chapters, week by week, as he writes them, in the *Tribune*, having given the first on Saturday. Such an undertaking, at this time, is a practical confession that his darling hobby of protection is in danger; it is a confession that the protectionists were deluding themselves with vain hopes when they fancied that our colossal public debt had decided the tariff question for this generation. Mr. Greeley rushes to the support of a tottering cause. Those who read his chapters will have an opportunity to see how flimsy and foolish are the best protectionist arguments which can be mustered by its foremost advocate in this country.

Mr. Greeley's first chapter, filling more than three columns of the *Tribune*, consists of an irrelevant and sprawling rhapsody on the moral advantages of labor, in the course of which he introduces two long quotations, one from Carlyle, the other from "our own great Channing" (as Mr. Greeley calls him), setting forth the benefits of labor as a moral discipline. Mr. Greeley is unfortunate in his selection of authorities; for, so far as those writers have ever expressed themselves on the protectionist controversy, they have evinced a strong leaning to the free-trade side. "Our own great Channing" repudiated with scorn the idea that trade and industry require the nursing interference of governments, as may be seen in the following quotation:—

"All our great interests are left to ourselves; and governments, when they have interfered with them, have obstructed much more than they have advanced them. For example, they have taken religion into their care only to disfigure it. So education, in their hands, has generally become a propagator of servile maxims, and an upholder of antiquated errors. In like manner, they have paralyzed trade by their nursing care, and multiplied poverty by expedients for its relief. Government has almost always been a barrier against which intellect has had to struggle; and society has made its chief progress by the minds of private individuals, who have outstripped their rulers, and gradually shamed them into truth and wisdom."

This is good anti-protectionist doctrine vigorously expressed. We commend the whole passage from which this brief extract is taken to the attention of Mr. Greeley, and hope it will not abate his admiration for "our own great Channing." He will find it in the second part of that writer's famous dissertation on Napoleon Bonaparte. Carlyle, too, in his quaint way, has aided the free trade cause. His article on "Corn Law Rhymes" was written in the incipient stages of the great movement by which protection was overthrown in England. It contributed to call attention to the subject and conciliate favor for the arguments of the obscure rhymester who pleaded for cheap bread. Mr. Greeley's chosen authorities are against him; so difficult is it to find recent writers of mark in any department who do not discard the obsolete theory which he advocates.

Mr. Greeley, with intrepid defiance of facts, attempts to convey the impression that the supporters of free trade are mere "college pedants" and "blear-eyed book-worms." We insert the following extract from his rambling first chapter:—

"Let us suppose that the new kingdom of Italy was ruled by some great genius like Czar Peter or Napoleon I; can you believe that he would not find or make some way of setting these idle hundreds of thousands at work? that he would be withheld from attempting it by some college pedant or blear-eyed book-worm, who should magisterially admonish him that governments have properly nothing to do with industry or commerce; that the extent of their legitimate function is to keep you from breaking each other's heads, or picking each other's pockets; that they transcend their sphere whenever they meddle with production, and seek to make two blades of grass flourish where but one has hitherto been grown?"

We ask Mr. Greeley to note that the principle which he thinks that none but a college pedant or blear-eyed book-worm would be likely to advocate is the very principle we have quoted from "our own great Channing." The fact is, that studious men and practical men alike, if they are intelligent and keep abreast of the spirit of the age, are either already on the side of commercial freedom or are verging rapidly towards it. It is true that sagacious theorists, like Adam Smith and his disciples, gave the first impulse to sound public thought on this subject in England; but the actual free-trade battle, when it became strenuous, was fought by men of as practical a turn as any that ever lived. The life, the soul, the organizing spirit of the anti-corn law league was Richard Cobden, a calico printer, the son of a Sussex farmer, who had never seen the inside of a college, and was as little of a pedant as any man of his time. His chief lieutenant and co-worker was John Bright, a man of the same stamp as himself, and of a similar training. The hosts of their abettors consisted of hunger-bitten men whose outcry against the tariff was extorted by the pale, gaunt faces of their famishing wives and children. The first bold free trade speech ever made in Parliament (three months before Cobden's first) was by Lord Palmerston, whom nobody ever thought of calling a pedant. The repeal of the corn laws was finally carried through Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, as practical a statesman as ever lived, then a recent convert whose protectionist prejudices succumbed to the irresistible force of evidence. Brougham, who though a good deal of a pedant, did not lack practical ability, was its first energetic advocate in the House of Lords. France is advancing towards free trade under the direction of the Emperor, one of the shrewdest and most practical minds in Europe.

Mr. Greeley, with an equally brazen defiance of notorious facts, pretends that there is a natural alliance between free trade and slaveholding, as if he did not know that England was a protectionist country until after the emancipation of her West India slaves, and then within a dozen years became a nation of free-traders; and as if he did not know that the foremost British abolitionists were also leaders in the free-trade movement; and as if he did not know that the most strenuous opposition to our earliest protective tariffs came not from the slave-holding South, but from free New England. How consciously weak must be the side that needs to be propped up by such false pretenses as are put forth by Mr. Greeley to create prejudice against a cause which he cannot successfully assail by argument! Why will he insult the intelligence of readers by trying to make them believe that Cobden, and Bright, and Mill, and Brougham are to be ranked among the supporters of slavery? Does he not know that George Thompson, who made himself so notorious by his anti-slavery speeches in this country, was one of the leading orators of the anti-corn-law league? Has he forgotten facts so recent as the free-trade speeches of William Lloyd Garrison and Henry Ward Beecher? Mr. Greeley is driven to such pitiful, such dishonest fetches and subterfuges by his consciousness that the protectionist cause cannot be maintained upon any solid ground of argument. For if he does not need the aid of such appeals to prejudice and ignorance, why does he put his reputation at hazard by making them?

SHALL THE HATCHET EVER BE BURIED?

From the N. Y. Times.

The North and West have had their Decoration Day, and the published reports lead to the conclusion that it has not been a great success. In this city it was a conspicuous failure, and we see no reason for believing that it was anywhere much else. As a military display it challenged no particular notice. As an attempt to organize and consecrate a new national ceremony—to dedicate a day to the memory of the dead, in the name of the cause for which they died—it commanded little support. However creditable the motives in which the movement originated, it is apparent that the movement did not commend itself to the judgment or feeling of the country.

And yet no one can justly accuse the American people of indifference to the dead—least of all to those of the dead whose memories are hallowed by the associations of heroic service. The friends of the Union are not disposed to forget the brave men whose blood has at once cemented and sanctified the Union. How this remembrance may be best manifested, is a question which the leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic have evidently failed to answer satisfactorily. In a material age, it is not surprising that a proposal to build up a solemn festival on the fleeting foundation of sentiment has not elicited more than a feeble and occasional response. The claims of the wounded and maimed living are felt to be more urgent, because more practical, than those connected with patriot graves. The living memorials of war are a burden not to be borne lightly: they have need of a care constant and substantial, and one worthy of being cherished apart from the temptations and vicissitudes of politics. The graves, on the other hand, exact a less formal attention. The adornments most befitting them are those of genuine affection; where that exists tributes will not be wanting; and in its absence parade and show must necessarily degenerate into a hollow formality, which no amount of speechmaking will ennoble or perpetuate.

There is another aspect of the question which has probably not been without effect. Decoration Day, as it has been inaugurated, is a day that can never become national. It is an appeal to the patriotism of one section at the expense of the pride and feeling of the other section. It is a memorial of the triumph of Northern loyalty over Southern rebellion. It is a method of reminding the North that it is a conqueror, and the South that it is conquered. It is an attempt to convert even the graves of the dead into testimony affecting the history of millions who are living. As managed by reverend gentlemen here and at Washington, and elsewhere, it is an occasion for heaping epithets of infamy upon one set of graves while piling flowers upon another set—for reviving the bitter memories of conflict, scattering afresh the seeds of hate, and invoking curses upon the misguided but scarcely less heroic Confederate dead. Such a ceremony might have its uses in the midst of war. But it is incompatible with the restoration of peace—utterly incompatible with that renewal of cordial feelings between the peoples of the two sections which alone can impart lasting vitality and strength to the Union. The common interests of the country, the dictates of a magnanimous patriotism, the promptings of a consistent Christianity, all point to a certain forgetfulness as the precursor of an era of good feeling. Both sides must concur in burying the hatchet, or a happy alliance will be impossible. And Decoration Day, as we now have it, is an ostentatious display of the trophies of victorious war, which tends to beget a dictatorial and aggressive spirit on one side, and feelings of humiliation and revenge on the other. To a festival admitting of this construction, and marred by these tendencies, the generosity and good sense of the country will not be easily reconciled.

We do not forget that the South furnished a bad example. It, too, has its decoration days—days for renewing floral testimony to the virtues of slain Confederates. The practice is not improved by the precedent. The purity of the affection may be doubted which out of regard for the dead insists on fresh indictments of the living. On the vulgar ground of expediency it should be abandoned. For if the South insists on hallowing one day to the Rebellion which was conquered, the Grand Army of the Republic will have a plausible excuse for hallowing another day to the Union, which is the conqueror. And while the rivalry lasts we cannot hope for more than the semblance of peace. The good feeling and mutual respect which are essential to the realities of peace will continue wanting.

LAIRDS' LAW.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that the Messrs. Laird have been driven to the publication of a letter in defense of their construction of the Alabama, only proves that the currents of public sense and of public opinion are setting strongly against them in England. Men's minds must be changing there when these arrogant shipwrights, who, for the sake of private gain, have endangered the peace of nations, find it necessary to justify themselves at the bar of society. It was not so a few years ago, when the building of the Alabama was declared by thousands of Englishmen to be a meritorious action and legitimate enterprise. The letter of the Messrs. Laird is the first rational and coherent and intelligible response to the speech of Mr. Sumner.

The plea set up by the Lairds is merely an attorney's quibble, and however much it may help them, it proportionately damages the Government of England. The just complaints of this Republic cannot be successfully met by a resort to technicalities. If a ship is built in England, in every respect a man-of-war except that she has no armament; if that ship then proceeds to another port for men and arms; if from a port of England men and arms are sent out to her, then we say that in equity all these circumstances must be taken as part and parcel of one transaction, and that (as in the case of the Alabama) the offense which was consummated at the Azores was initiated in England, and that the beginning is equally tainted with the end.

But the quarrel of the American Government, it should be understood, is not with the Messrs. Laird. In demanding compensation for injuries we ignore them altogether; and whether they publish five or five hundred letters, our dispute will still be with their betters. They may plead, if they please, that England has no laws to prevent them from perpetrating a grievous and contemptible wrong, for the sake of pecuniary profit—a crime against the spirit of the age, against humanity, and against the public peace. What have we to do with the defects of English legislation? How are we to be held responsible if that legislation has failed to meet the requirements of public law? That law should create the statutes, not the statutes the law. It is not for a nation to plead its own neglect. It is not for England, in her own defense, to aver that her legislation has been clumsy. We know nothing about that. We are not responsible for her failure to provide the machinery through which doctrines admitted by the whole civilized world could be enforced, just when their enforcement was necessary. The inadequacy of the law proves only the incompetency of the law-makers.

When the history of these transactions comes to be considered collectively, the intelligent reader will be surprised to notice how completely, from the beginning, and especially in the cases of the Alabama and the Rappahannock, England has relied upon special pleading. She has never considered, she has never ventured to consider, these questions in the light of the great, predominating principles of public law.

IMPUNITY IN CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A villain recently lured a young girl of respectable family from her home in this city by ardent professions of honorable love and solemn promises of marriage. Having thus got her completely into his clutches, he seduced and soon deserted her at Chicago, having never intended to make her his wife. Finding herself alone in a strange city (Chicago), with no alternative but a life of shame or a suicide's death, she chose the latter, and was a corpse scarcely two weeks after she was enticed away from her parental home. This is an old, old story—a tragedy which, with some variation in the catastrophe, probably occurs in this country many thousand times per annum.

What shall be done about it? Can we do no better than sit down in stolid apathy, and say, "So it has been, is, and will be, and there is no help for it?"

As yet, but one partial mitigation has established itself—that of homicide. It has become a part of the unwritten, jury-made law of our country (and we note its recent extension to the Canadas) that the woman who has been seduced and betrayed may kill her seducer if she will and can. It is not yet settled whether she can do this with impunity, if she is black, brown, or yellow, while her seducer is accounted white; but there is a case pending in Washington which will settle this point. It is settled, however, that the victim's brother, father, or husband may act as her proxy, in case she is too tender or too timid to do the deed herself.

The moral of this justification of homicide is not that libertinism is forbidden or condemned, but that it is only allowed within certain limits. If a man *will* be lecherous, and has any serious objection to serving as a target for loaded revolvers, he must choose his game from that large class who are neither homicidally inclined nor hedged about by sanguinary male relatives. If his lawless desires lead him into well-guarded preserves, he must abide the serious consequences.

—Is that the last word of Christian civilization on this grave theme? Has the law no terrors for libertines who make the timid and defenseless their only prey?

We think it should have, and that it should inaugurate a reform by proclaiming every keeper of a house of infamy a felon, and forfeit to the State all property devoted to the base uses of prostitution. This would speedily strip the horrible trade of the false glitter which now surrounds its early stages. The haunts of infamy are the nurseries of crime, the aiding-places of felons. Forfeit all property devoted to the uses of harlotry, and send the bawds (male or female) to prison, and lechery would be fatally crippled. The young girl who has been misled and betrayed is generally hurried to and hidden in one of the more sumptuous of these haunts of sin, where every art is exhausted to reconcile her to a life of shame; and thus—"but once beguiled, and evermore beguiling"—she, still a victim, victimizes many, and avenges her own fall by transforming more sensualists into defaulters, bankrupts, embezzlers, felons, and suicides.

Every brothel is a focus of perpetual conspiracy against the virtue and peace of the innocent and pure, inciting pollution as the receiver of stolen goods incites theft. A true State would diminish crime by destroying the facilities that incite to its perpetration. But the rulers of our city depend on the keepers of every haunt of debauchery to swell their fraudulent majorities, and thus iniquity, in league with magistrates, laughs at the terrors of law. Shall it never be otherwise?

THE LATE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Tuesday was the eleventh and last day of the Old School Assembly. The New School Assembly had already adjourned, and its members had departed for their respective homes, well satisfied, on the whole, that union must now be regarded as *un fait accompli*—a fixed fact. But at the eleventh hour or day the Old School Assembly, which had also assented to union with apparently hearty good will, hatches a lot of eggs out of which a full brood of future discords may be expected. After an interesting and gratifying report from the "Chairman of the Committee on the Narrative of the State of Religion," the announcement of the estimates (eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars) of the moneys required by the several boards to carry on the work of the church during the ensuing year, and the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, a minister from Kentucky brought to the notice of the Assembly an important memorial relative to matters of difference between the Old School Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and the civil courts of that State, involving the rights of property in Kentucky of the Northern Church as against the claims of the Southern Presbyterian Church. This is a revival of the question of the North against the South in a new shape. It is a fresh exemplification of the usually unperceived extent to which the question of filthy lucre is mixed up with the so-called religious questions of the day. Here is betrayed the cloven hoof of the devil, who would fain kick vigorously against any such cooperation on the part of his Christian foes as might possibly result from carrying out the spirit of union manifested by the two General Assemblies which have recently met in New York. The action of certain courts in Kentucky was denounced by one speaker as the first attempt to subject religious bodies to the civil courts on religious matters. The attempt, he added, should be crushed under foot. Another speaker believed the question of civil liberty involved; because, if civil courts can override the decision of ecclesiastical courts in matters purely ecclesiastical, religious liberty, he said, is gone. But however this may be, the question at issue involves so vast an amount of property in the shape of church edifices and church funds that to outsiders, at least, it seems mainly to be a money question rather than a question of religious liberty. Provision was made to sustain the expenses of an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the Presbyterians have to go to law so soon after having solemnly resolved upon union, the prospect for lasting union is not so encouraging as we had hoped. If, however, all divisions of the doughtiest disputants and most belligerent sectarians in the Christian world should harmoniously combine their forces in a perfect and permanent union, we shall believe that the age of miracles is not past.

THE BROKEN IDOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

During the war loyal folks—and especially Loyal League folks—all over the country had many droll idols at whose feet they grovelled. Many of these little queer gods, like Bel in the Apocrypha, have of late come to grief. Especially has this been the case with the foreign divinities, English and Continental. Peto came, like Jupiter, in a shower of gold, and was honored; and Peto is long since bankrupt alike of his dollars and his divinity. Cobden was much worshipped, but luckily died in time to escape iconoclasm. John Bright had all manner of incense flung under his nose; but, now that he shakes his head about the Alabama and turns up that much incensed nose irreverently at Sumner, he is served with unsavory odors and esteemed no true deity. The radicals fear that England, counting on our past worship of him, may send him to negotiate with Secretary Fish, and they feel it in their bones that they will find him as dogged a John Bull as the bluest-blooded peer of the British realm. The Duke of Argyll himself, on whose drawing-room table, amidst the tears of titled women, Sumner spread his bloody shirt, is known to have half suspected since the *World* named him as a discreet and safe person to treat with us. Goldwin Smith, at whose restless itinerant feet garlands were so lavishly strewn, has fallen into absolute disgrace. Has he not snubbed Sumner, and actually harangued the St. George's societies? Even Philadelphia—a community where intellectual mediocrity is rarely felt to be offensive; and any form of intellectual, not to say moral, perversity, if loyal, is easily forgiven—lets her Forney loose on Goldwin, and recognizes in the European Sodom no righteous men left save Newman Hall and Edmond Laboulaye, and a few more despitefully French and English folks of that description. But poor Philadelphia is unusually sour, for she has recently had one wound sharper than all others. Every one acquainted with that metropolis knows that, if there be one point on which its local sensitiveness amounts to disease, that point is the fair fame of "The Founder." When, years ago, Lord Macaulay (very unfairly, as we think) implicated William Penn with the maids of honor, great was the wrath of Philadelphia.

It is said, and Philadelphians believe, that the statue of Penn at their hospital—roused to life, like the lion of Percy on Northumberland House by the insolence of George IV—shook itself with un-Quakerly indignation, and stamped its foot. The Historical Society certainly went mad into print. Mr. Carey for a time was thrust aside in the press, and long essays in vindication of the sainted Quaker replaced his dreary diatribes upon British free trade in the daily journals. Forney hurled his then Democratic thunder at the slanderous peer. One eminent lawyer, who for years had William Penn under his especial care, died not long after, overtasked, it was said, by intellectual effort in the cause, leaving a legacy of pamphlets and addresses, of which Macaulay probably died, and from which Philadelphia has never yet quite recovered. The result was that the historian was discredited, and the purity of William Penn, as it was thought, made a shining dogma forever. But, alas! not so. Among the brightest and dearest idols of loyal Philadelphia during the war was one Victor Hugo. His bust and that of Gasparin stand at the Union League, alongside of that of the great moralist, Thaddeus Stevens. His antipathy to Napoleon, that arch sympathizer with the Rebellion, particularly endeared him to those loyal circles of the city of brotherly and sisterly love in which his language and its literature are most profoundly unknown. We are not sure the University of Pennsylvania did not make him LL.D., and the Historical Society an honorary member. Will it be believed that Victor, in his last large novel, called "By the King's Command," has ventured to class the founder of Philadelphia among the man-stealers and men-sellers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

"In England, under Jeffreys, after the tragical adventure of Monmouth, many a lord and gentleman was decapitated and quartered. These victims left wives and daughters, widows and orphans, whom James II presented to the Queen, his wife. The Queen sold these ladies to William Penn. What is surprising is, not that James II should have sold these women, but that William Penn should have bought them. The bargain by Penn is excused or explained herein, that Penn, having a desert to sow with men, had need of women. The women were a part of his implements. These ladies were a good thing for her gracious Majesty the Queen. The young ones brought a high price. One has the uncomfortable sense of a complicated scandal in reflecting that Penn probably got the old duchesses very cheap."

Now, in justice to the aristocracy, the "loyal" aristocracy, of our neighboring city, the descendants of those who came out with Penn, we are bound to say that we utterly disbelieve in this female nobility by purchase of their forefathers. We reject with equal scorn the high-priced young ladies and the cheap old duchesses. But Victor's ignorance does not excuse his ingratitude. Could he not have vilified the caste-ridden England of the past without performing this disgraceful historical *cancan* on the grave of the great Quaker to whose humility modern Philadelphia pays the homage of a boundless pride, and for whose pacific fame she is ready to fight all comers?

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207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
6 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Washington Grays, commanded by Captain W. C. Ward, visited the farm of Dr. Schenck, on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, yesterday. They were accompanied by the "Old Guard," composed of former members of the Grays, and the Liberty Cornet Band. The firing at the target resulted as follows:—First prize, Private George E. Tanner; second, California medal, Private G. M. Eldridge; third, Private A. C. Warner; fourth, G. B. Bartlett; fifth, Private John C. Moore; sixth, Private John G. Hood; seventh, Sergeant William E. Thompson; officers' medal, First Lieutenant H. S. Matlack. The Grays turned out 48 men, and made a very handsome appearance. During the day Mayor Fox visited the grounds and received a warm welcome. The company, after spending a delightful day, returned to the city at an early hour in the evening.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Brig Eaglet, for Gibraltar, with 71,172 gallons; brig Aquilla, for Hamburg, with 108,014 do.; schooner Walf, for Bristol, with 42,739 do.; brig Ortolan, for Cardenas, with 2500 do.; brig Katahdin, for Barbados, with 856 do; brig Cypress, for Malaga, with 65,941 do.; brig Crystal, for Ponce, with 2000 do.; brig Venedey, for Dublin, with 57,943 do.; brig Muir, for Kingston, with 1000 do.; Mariana, for Lisbon, with 51,464 do.; making a total of 646,256 gallons. The following vessels are now loading at this port with petroleum:—One schooner, three brigs, twelve barques, and two ships.

—The work of repairing the reservoir at Roxborough is still progressing. The entire bottom has been removed, and an effort will be made by repuddling to stop the enormous leaks in the bottom as well as in the embankments. It is stated that the embankments were built without breaking the surface of the soil. The wheel-pit for the new Turbine wheel, at Fairmount, is now being excavated from the solid rock. The grounds around these works, as well as those in other localities, are in excellent order, and present a very attractive appearance.

—John Poole, nineteen years of age, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in a stream near Valley Green. The body was recovered and brought to the home of the deceased, Beaver street, below Fourth.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138⅝.

—Rust has appeared in the wheat of Virginia.

—Judge Wilson died yesterday at Loudon, Ontario.

—The monitor Saugus is to join the West India squadron.

—The $60,000 cable bill against the United States has been paid.

—The Fremont (Ohio) Post Office was robbed of its letters last night.

—The Universalist Church Convention is being held at Reading, Pa.

—$200,000 in specie was shipped from New York to Europe yesterday.

—The sale of State Tide lands, at San Francisco, commenced yesterday.

—The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, amounted to $1,705,685.

—The National Brewers' Congress, at Newark, N. J., adjourned yesterday.

—A Philadelphian has contributed $1000 to the United States conscience fund.

—The President, yesterday, appointed John Russell Jones as Minister to Belgium.

—The Greenwood shops and mill at Cincinnati were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

—The colored people of Richmond, Va., appeal for leave to ride in cars and steamboats.

—Dr. Schoeppe was, yesterday, at Carlisle, found guilty of the murder of Miss Steinecke.

Foreign Affairs.

—Expeditions from the Southern coast have landed in Cuba.

—The patriots are reported to have won another battle at Villa Clara.

—Ernest Bardet has been sent from St. Thomas to Mexico City to look after the French interests there.

—Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, will sail for his destination from Havana on the 6th inst.

—The Parliament of the Zollverein met at Berlin yesterday.

—Dr. E. W. Hengstenberg, the German theologian, is dead.

—The "Life Peerage" bill was discussed by the House of Lords yesterday.

—George Peabody has been nominated a Trustee of the Hudson Bay Company.

—The civil war in Japan still rages. The Mikado has sent a powerful fleet against the rebels.

—Riots occurred at the town of Mold, Wales, on Wednesday evening. Troops fired into the mob, killing four persons.

—The London *Standard* is much pleased with Minister Motley's first speech, and believes that America has no desire for war.

German Reformed Synod.

Yesterday afternoon the members assembled for devotional exercises, the President, Rev. Charles H. Stitt, presiding.

After singing, prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, a sermon was preached by Rev. John Forsyth. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered.

In the evening, after devotional exercises, the following business was transacted:—

Rev. Mr. West, of the Domestic Missions, read the annual report, showing that 5358 persons had come under the care of the missionaries, who reported 668 persons admitted to church membership. During the year 72 missions have received the fostering care of the Board. The managers report that seven young men have been licensed to preach the Gospel. The treasurer reported receipts amounting to $30,973·33, and expenditures at $30,505·96.

The report of the Board of Education was read by the Rev. Dr. See. The Board have under their care 58 parochial schools; number of pupils on the rolls, 615; average attendance, 529. Amount raised for their support, $2791·50; aid extended by the board, $1017·50; collected in the churches, $6650. The report of the Board of Publication was read by Rev. Dr. John A. Laning. The contributions were stated to be $26,847·54, and the expenditures $24,395·84. The report was referred to the Committee on Publication.

City Councils.

The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was unusually full, so far as the lobbies were concerned, a matter to be set down as surprising when we remember that the lone stool-seats in Independence Square are invitatory of occupancy to people of the class found in the gallery of the Quarter Sessions and in the galleries of the Council Chambers from January to December. The business done yesterday was this:

SELECT BRANCH.—William S. Stokley, President, was in the chair.

A resolution was presented from Mr. Barlow asking for the paving, with Nicholson pavement, of Broad street, from Coates down to Wharton. This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A large batch of petitions were presented from various sources. They ask for additional gas lamps, for an increased supply of water, for paving, grading, and the like.

They took the usual reference to the standing committees.

By Mr. Shermer was presented a petition for the change to another locality of the Seventh Division voting-place of the Seventh Ward. This was referred.

A note, as annexed, was received from the Mayor. It says:

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the correspondence between myself and Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, in relation to the tender by the city authorities of Independence Hall to our Minister to Russia, for the purpose of giving an opportunity for the citizens of this city, and the friends of Mr. Curtin, to bid him farewell upon his departure from the United States.

He has fixed the 12th of June, between two and four o'clock, P. M., as the time for the reception.

It only remains for me to say that I am confident that your honorable bodies will perfect all necessary arrangements for the occasion, and unite with the many friends of the late distinguished Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth in giving him good cause to bear to the ice-bound and snow-clad empire, to which he goes, the warm and sunny recollection of a genial farewell.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. King offered a resolution appointing a joint special committee to carry into effect the resolution accepting the invitation of St. John's Commandery, of the Masonic Order, to participate in the exercises of their demonstration on June 15.

This resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Franciscus that when this Chamber adjourns on July 1, it shall stand adjourned until September 16. This was also adopted.

Mr. Cattell presented a petition, numerously signed by residents of the Twenty-fourth Ward, asking legislation to render illegal in future the blasting of stone in the quarries in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth and Gregg streets, Twenty-fourth Ward.

This was referred to the standing committee.

For directors of Girard College, Robert P. Gillingham, Cyrus Horne, and Joseph R. Rhoads were elected by the Republicans, over David W. Heppard, John O. James, and James Page, nominees of the Democratic party. The vote was 15 to 12.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution to lay water-pipe in a drain on Dickerson, Sanderson, and other streets in the vicinity. Adopted.

By the same committee was reported a resolution adverse to a request of the managers of Wills Hospital, requesting that no charge should be made to the managers for water-pipe, etc., furnished by the Water Department to the institution.

This was discussed at some length. The scale was turned by Mr. Plumly, and the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Smith submitted an ordinance appropriating $51,000 to build new schoolhouses at Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill, and to enlarge the Bringhurst Schoolhouse in the Twenty-second Ward. This was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution from Common Council to grade Long lane was concurred in.

An invitation from the United Turners of Philadelphia, asking City Councils to participate in their celebration, at Washington Retreat, on the 14th proximo, was accepted.

The resolution from Common Council to suspend the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies was adopted after a long debate.

The one suspending the South Penn Hose Company was amended by including the Independence Engine Company. In this shape the resolution was concurred in.

The resolution from Common Council to elect Police Magistrates at the next meeting of the Chamber was concurred in.

Mr. Cattell submitted a report concerning the Spafford or rubble pavement. It was ordered to be printed in the appendix to the journal.

The ordinance to put a fire-alarm box in the depot of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad (Tenth and Eleventh streets) was agreed to.

The ordinance to apply $1400 to place a clock and bell in the cupola of the Shiffler Hose house was passed over the veto of the Mayor.

The resolution authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to put up a corrugated iron awning at Ninth and Chestnut streets was referred to the Committee on Police. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Marcer, President, called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

A number of petitions, asking for the laying of the Nicholson pavement on Broad street, south of Coates, were received and appropriately referred.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Martin, inviting Select Council to meet Common Council, in joint convention, for the purpose of electing eighteen Police Majistrates, one Guardian of the Poor, and one member of the Board of Health, was passed.

A resolution authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect a corrugated iron awning at Ninth and Chestnut streets was passed.

The Chair called up the bill appropriating $14,410 for furniture in new school buildings, rent, &c.

This ordinance was under discussion at the adjournment on Thursday last.

The motion of Mr. Hetzell, to postpone for the present, was lost, and the bill passed.

A message from his Honor Mayor Fox, vetoing the ordinance making an appropriation of $1400 for a town-clerk and bell in the cupola of the Shiffler Hose house, was read.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone the consideration of the subject, in order that the members might have time to examine the veto. Lost.

The bill then passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 9 nays over the Mayor's veto.

The Finance Committee, Mr. Shoemaker, chairman, presented a resolution asking for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of a communication from contractors Jenkins and Taylor, asking relief from the city because the property-owners on Broad street had refused to pay them for laying the Nicholson pavement on that street north of Coates street.

The contractors claim that they entered into a contract with the city for the work, and that they now hold in assessment bills the sum of $94,465 68, which, by the decision of the Supreme Court, are of no value, the Court deciding that property-owners cannot be forced to pay for the paving of streets.

After a long discussion the resolution was passed, and the matter was then, on motion of Mr. Wagner, referred to the Committee on Law.

The same committee reported an ordinance authorizing a loan of $500,000 for the erection of new school buildings, additions, etc. Recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

The same committee reported an ordinance appropriating $34,490 to carry out the provisions of the registry act—$27,000 to be taken from the Treasury direct, and the remainder to be transferred from the appropriation to the City Commissioners. By the act eight aldermen are to be employed for ten days, at three dollars per day, nine hundred canvassers, at three dollars per day, for three days, and sixty assessors, at $6800; $8000 for printing, etc., etc.

Mr. Hetzell opposed the bill. He said that moneys raised by taxation and for public purposes should not be expended as proposed. He thought the act specified that a poll-tax was to be levied to carry out the provisions, and for this reason Councils should not pass the bill. It was a violation of the law, and a wrong upon the tax-payers.

Mr. Bardsley said that the law directed the Assessors and Board of Aldermen to commence their duties under the bill on the first Monday in June, 1869.

Mr. Hetzell said that the act does not state that they shall commence their duties this year.

The bill was then read, and Mr. Hetzell's remarks found correct, no year being specified in the act.

Mr. Bardsley contended that the gentlemen from the Sixteenth Ward was splitting hairs on a very fine point.

Mr. Hetzell observed that he had no intention of splitting hairs, but wished to hear the bill discussed. He called upon the chairman of the Finance Committee to explain why the money should be taken from the Treasury when the act provided that a poll-tax should be levied to carry out its provisions.

Mr. Shoemaker replied that no election can be held unless the act is recognized, and if no appropriation is made no election takes place. Although he did not endorse the action of the Legislature altogether, he did not believe that the members thereof intended to ignore the votes of the public.

Mr. Hetzell said his question had not been answered.

Mr. Shoemaker replied that the bill would have to be accepted as a whole; one point joint could not be arrainged against the other.

Mr. Dillon claimed that the act was unjust, and that the intention of its passage was to disfranchise hundreds of Democratic voters.

Mr. Hetzell thought Councils ought not to pass the bill, as the constitutionality of the act is to be tested in a higher court, and no legislation should take place until a decision was obtained.

After some furter remarks, the yeas and nays were called, resulting yeas 31, nays 10; so the ordinance passed.

From the Turners' Society, of Philadelphia, was read an invitation to Councils to attend the reunion of the society on the 14th instant. The invitation was accepted.

A resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to make arrangements for the reception of ex-Governor Curtin in Independence Hall, on June 12, was passed.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on High ways, reported bills as follows: One to pave Hallman street; one to pave Philip street from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street; one to pave the sidewalks on Third street from Diamond to Norris; one for the opening of Meadow street; one repealing the provisions of the ordinance relative to the paving of streets, so for as it applies to Woodland and Chestnut streets in West Philadelphia; one tramway Crosby and other streets; and one to open William, Memphis and other streets. These were all passed.

The Committee on Election Divisions reported bills as follows: One rearranging and fixing the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Twenty-sixth Ward; one changing the place of voting in the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward; one fixing the boundary lines of the Ninth Division Twenty-sixth Ward; and one changing the place of voting of one of the divisions in the Twenty-fifth Ward. These were passed.

A resolution to rearrange and fix the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Nineteenth Ward was next offered. No quorum voting on its passage, the Chamber was declared adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	1·38
SUN SETS	7·26	HIGH WATER	9·56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES,	COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	May 22
FOR EUROPE.			
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Dacien	New York	Glasgow	June 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 7
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Clara Brown, Osgood, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, Boston, do.
Schr E. McLain, Sleeper, Belfast, Me., David Cooper.
Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, Alexandria, Va., do.
Schr B. H. Shannon, Dilks, Providence, do.
Schr Chas. B. McShain, Quigley, Richmond, do.
Schr Gen. Banks, Rider, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Pauline, Freeman, Wellfleet, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, Baltimore, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Long Reach, Hutchins, 22 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Henry, Merritt, 12 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr E. A. Willard, Lennell, 8 days from Bangor, in ballast to captain.

Schr Yeoman, Laws, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.

Schr O. H. Polly, Bunting, 4 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Sylvester Gestner, Todd, 5 days from Choptank river, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary E. Turner, Camp, 4 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Wm. O. Burns, Robinson, 5 days from Manokin river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 4.—Tug Clyde, with the following boats left for Philadelphia this morning:—

Young, Finley & Co., with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Edward Lippincott, with lumber for Chester.
John and Annie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Evening Star, with lumber for Chester.
Joseph Priestley, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Big Jake, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
B. F. Newlin, with lime.
Eagle's Home, with lumber for Chesapeake City.
Harry, with lumber to Malone & Co.
Adolphus Fisher, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Jos. E. Blackwell, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber for Chester.
Quaker City, light, Thornton Barns.
Col. Donelson, with lumber for Camden.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 3.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore.

One barge, with soda ash, for Wilmington, Del.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 3.—Barges leave in tow to-night eastward, as follows:—

Cora Hunt; Camilla; A. Mekeel; Sarah Hummel; Wm. Petrie; J. M. Sisson; J. J. Sproull; and F. McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst., and when off Chatham yesterday morning ran down the schr Victory, of and from Ellsworth for New York, staving in her side so that she soon became water-logged. The Aries took her in tow and brought her to Provincetown harbor, and the steamer resumed her voyage. The collision occurred during a thick fog.

Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas about 22d ult.

Schr L. A. Edwards, Marshall, hence, at New Bedford 1st inst.

Schrs Commerce, Daring, and Wm. Kennedy, Andrews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 2d inst.

Schr John Crockford, Davis, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 [?] 13§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 §

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS. Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6t*

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26-10t*

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.

BAIN & BRO.,
4 30ftu3m Portsmouth, Va.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

FURNITURE, ETC.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
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Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

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Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

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Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
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Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

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SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

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1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
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VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
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Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANN E. RYAN and MARY V. Y. SMITH, Trustees under the will of LEWIS RYAN, deceased, vs. PETER CONRAD.

Levari facias. March Term, 1869. No. 551.

The auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale by the Sheriff, under the above writ, of the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Eighth street, at the distance of one hundred feet from the south line of Chesnut street, in the said city. Containing in front or breadth on the said Eighth street eighteen feet, and in length or depth sixty-three feet eight inches to a three feet wide alley running southward into a ten feet wide alley leading from Seventh to Eighth street. Bounded on the north by the tail ends of the Chesnut street lots, on the south by a messuage and lot of ground allotted to John T. Clark and Emmeline his wife, in the partition of the real estate of John Freis, deceased: on the east by the said three feet wide alley, and on the west by Eighth street aforesaid. (Being the same premises which Mordecai L. Dawson and wife, by indenture dated the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1865, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 87, page 3129, granted and conveyed unto the said Peter Conrad in fee. Together with the common use and privilege of the said three feet and ten feet wide alleys respectively, at all times hereafter for ever.)

Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, at his office, No. 206 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to enter their claims or be debarred from coming on said fund.

EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor,
May 28, 1869. 5 28 fmw 5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

They are also constantly receiving importations of

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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
J. E. McDONOUGH .... Manager.
BENEFIT OF
ELISE HOLT.

Upon which occasion Mr. Robert Craig has kindly volunteered, through permission of Mrs. John Drew. He will appear in a new farce entitled

LOVE MADE BY MIMICRY,

in which he will give his masterly imitations of all prominent actors.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
LUCRETIA BORGIA;
LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE,
Gennaro .... Miss HOLT
GRAND VELOCIPEDE ASCENSION
from the stage to the gallery, by
WILLIAM H. DONALDSON and H. GILBERT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JOHN COLLINS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), June 4,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick, with songs .... Mr. COLLINS
After which THE NERVOUS MAN.
McShane, with songs .... Mr. COLLINS
Concluding with LE GLADIATEUR.
Saturday—THE MARBLE HEART.
Monday—BLACK AND WHITE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 4,
FIFTH NIGHT
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement of the great favorite and popular artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
in the great hit of the season,
FLORETTE THE CRICKET.
Cricket .... Miss SUSAN GALTON
CRICKET MATINEE SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7·30. Overture, 8 o'clock. THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD ENGAGED. SISTERS LETTA and ROSA, the greatest and most wonderful Gymnasts, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. JOE EMMETT as "Rip Van Winkle," "The African Wizard," "Troubled Eutchman." THE DASHWOOD SISTERS and Master CLARENCE.

PRIVATE CLASSICAL SOIREE
BY
CARL GAERTNER'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOCIETY,
at the Drawing-Room,
SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 5, 1869, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets .... $1.
Tickets for sale only at CARL GAERTNER'S Private Office, at the American Conservatory of Music, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. 6 3 2t*

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open. Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

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Lawns, Etc.
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M. WALKER & SONS,
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And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1869.

A WOMAN OF DISJOINTED THOUGHT

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." The flattering unction of martyrdom is too soothing to a distressed or distorted spirit to be obstinately, or even mildly, thrust aside. Ever since the proverb first gained general acceptation, it has been heard on the lips of thousand who would not give a straw to enter the kingdom of heaven unless they could enter it in a state of mutilation, either literally, as when torn limb from limb by the enemies of the true faith, or metaphorically, as when they are afflicted with all manner of evils quite beyond the endurance of any class of mortals save veritable martyrs. Every "teacher of disjointed thinking" in matters of religion, and every disjointed teacher of the truth, has entered with zeal upon crooked, forbidden, or unusual paths mainly through the inspiration of a yearning for martyrdom, actual or metaphorical. The world at large relishes sensations of every degree. A man may pass a hundred dogs on the street without deigning to notice any one of them, provided always that each one of the hundred trots along on all fours, as it was intended that dogs should do. But a hundred men will stay their pace to contemplate a dog standing erect, like one of themselves, and trutting about on his hindmost legs alone. So a hundred sturdy masculine divines may lay down the law and expound the prophets to empty pews, while the apparition of a delicate woman in the pulpit will draw together the good, the bad and the indifferent, the well-dressed habitual church-goers and the rag-tag and bob-tail of humanity as well.

The widow Van Cott is one of those anomalous and disjointed creatures, and, as a matter of course, she has succeeded in drawing a crowd. The people of Philadelphia, it is true, are yet strangers to her face, but she has repeatedly of late appeared in the pulpits of New York, and gone through the entire programme, from the first lesson to the doxology. By some crook in the machinery of the Methodist Church, she has secured a license as a "local preacher," and under this sanction has insisted upon her right to proclaim the glad tidings to all who might choose to listen to them when coming from her lips. But, in a recent sermon, she complained of the reception she had encountered. Not that the world has refused to listen to her, for such has not been the case; but she has encountered scorn and contempt since she began to preach, and she therefore lays the flattering unction of a foretaste of martyrdom to her soul. And, as might be anticipated, she finds the sensation rather agreeable than otherwise. She declares stoutly that she "could stand it all," and moreover that she is "proud of her sex"—certainly both very pardonable and commendable traits. When a woman loses her pride in her sex, she is very far gone; and when she finds the world too much for her and sinks into despair she is certainly to be pitied, for the mistake she has made in challenging the scorn and contempt of the world, if not for the very burden of her woes.

But the widow Van Cott professes to be called to the work, and inquires pathetically if it would not be sinful for her to refuse to listen to the call. "If," she asks, "a man by exercising his talents and the strength that God has given him can bring souls from darkness into the light, why should not the woman strive to increase the army of the Lord by engaging in the same labor when she feels she has been called to do it?" In further support of her position, she recounts the history of the women who figured so nobly and prominently in the closing scenes of the great tragedy which is made the foundation of our faith, and cites the unquestioned fact that none of them were rebuked for being out of their appropriate place. She neglects, however, to recall the circumstance that each one of these women was called to the simple work of quiet and unobtrusive ministrations, and that from the ranks of their sturdier mates the apostles were exclusively selected. If the disposition of the two sexes made by the Founder of the Christian faith in the work of evangelization goes for aught, it certainly establishes the fact that at the outset a clear distinction was made between them, and each was assigned to a particular sphere, in strict harmony with its qualities of head, heart, and limb. With a few anomalous exceptions, this distinction has been maintained by all branches of the Church from that day to this; and although it may have been reserved for the widow Van Colt, Miss Olympia Brown, and a few other choice spirits of these latter days, to discover that the Church during all this time has been systematically depriving herself of the use of a grand element of strength and a powerful weapon of aggression, it is barely possible, we submit, that the practice of eighteen centuries goes some lengths towards rebutting the presumption. In short, we fear that the widow Van Colt is but a counterpart of the erratic Anna E. Dickenson and the irrepressible Doctress Mary E. Walker. The elevation of their sex will give them all work enough for the period of their natural lives; but if their passion for notoriety and quasi martyrdom is too overpowering, they will one and all give up the ghost before their true work is fairly in hand.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

During the cold weather there is no trouble whatever with the savages on the plains, and they are only too glad to accept of shelter, food, and clothing, and to make any number of promises of good behavior. As soon as the warm weather sets in, however, the thirst for blood begins to excite them. They slink away from the custody of the Government officers, and so long as they can obtain subsistence for themselves and their horses, they defy the military, and slaughter men, women, and children in the detached settlements with perfect impunity. The latest accounts of the massacres by these savages are more horrible than anything in that line that has been lately related. The tongues and hearts were cut out of the dead bodies, the calves of the legs slit down and tied under the shoes, pieces of flesh cut from the backs, pieces of telegraph wire stuck into the bodies, ears cut off and heads scalped, with other disgusting performances of like character.

That the Quakers, with their peace policy, will ever be able to do anything with such brutes as these is extremely doubtful, and while we are perfectly willing that any policy rather than that which has been adopted heretofore should be tried, it cannot be denied that the prospects of success from the endeavors of the Quakers are greatly circumscribed by the limitations which have been imposed upon them. It is to be feared, moreover, that the Quaker plan of settling the Indian difficulties is based upon a sentimental idea of the Indian character, which is as mythical as the famous treaty of William Penn, no record of which exists beyond the very vaguest tradition. The genuine savage of the Western plains is a very unsentimental being, and all experience shows that nothing but a very decided policy will answer in dealing with him. Matters have now come to such a pass, and the alternative ought to be presented to Mr. Lo to settle down and become a decent, hard-working citizen, or to submit to extermination.

For the present condition of affairs the United States Senate is directly responsible, and it should be forced upon the minds of the members of that body that the people will hold them individually responsible for the Indian outrages in the future. This is the only way to strike at the root of the whole trouble. By refusing to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the Senate tacitly gave its endorsement to all the villanies of the agents, and became a participant in their crimes. It is well known that the refusal of the Senate to accede to a reform in this instance was due to the fact that it would throw a large number of the personal friends and appointees of Senators out of office. The Indian agents almost openly acknowledge that they accept the positions for the sake of plunder, and of the two the Senators who support them are the greater criminals. Hitherto the Senate has escaped with very mild censure, but if such outrages as those which are now being perpetrated by the savages are continued, the "upper house" should be made to feel the weight of public indignation; and every Senator who makes an effort to support the present villainous system, or who will not give his voice and vote for a total abandonment of the Indian Bureau as it is constituted at present, and the inauguration of a radical and complete reform in the method of dealing with the savages, should be held up as a mark for public indignation and contempt. Decided and positive action is needed on the part of the press and public, and it is the United States Senators that need to be brought to terms far more than the brutal red-skins, whose bloody performances are but the natural result of a corrupt policy that has its main support in the National Capitol.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

As the time for the meeting of the Ecumenical Council approaches, public attention is the more attracted to the movement. The invitation of Pius IX to other denominations to aid in its deliberations, although startling and suggestive, has already been positively declined by the majority of those to whom the appeal was made, while some have treated it with marked respect, and seem to be actuated by an earnest desire to co-operate with him in a union of the Churches. A number of the Greek and Armenian prelates manifested a disposition to attend, but their Patriarchs refused to heed the call of the Pope, and consequently none but that portion of the Eastern Sees already attached to the Latin Church can do so. The Jansenist Bishops of Holland, who have, since the condemnation of their founder, been separated from Rome, and yet always appealing to the decision of a General Council, will undoubtedly accept the invitation. This will excite some speculation as to the result of their presence. It will revive the memories of two centuries ago, when Jansenius wrote the Augustinus—of his successors Arnaud and Saint Cyran—of the keen sarcasm of Blaise Pascal, their defender—of Mere Angelique and the community at Port Royal, whose blameless and pious lives, and earnest advocacy of the new interpretation of the writings of St. Augustine, challenged, for the time, the admiration of nearly all Europe, and threatened the destruction of Ultramontanism.

But the sessions of the Council are to be held with closed doors, and there will be no publication of its debates, and a revival of the war with Jansenism cannot take place, for the voices of five or six Hollanders among four hundred ecclesiastics from all parts of the world will be entirely lost, and the "bull" of Innocent X, declaring heretical what he termed the "five propositions", be certainly confirmed. The Bishops from Holland will probably yield, for they now acknowledge the infallibility of such a Council; and in that case Jansenism will cease forever. It is possible, however, that they may refuse to abide by the decision, and remain with their flock of one thousand souls, a separate communion as heretofore.

Many predict a great diversity of opinion, and an early disruption of the conclave, and it is asserted that the Pope already regrets having ordered the Convocation, and intends postponing it indefinitely.

But, on the other hand, it is evident that all the necessary preparations for the meeting are being made. One of the largest chapels of St. Peter's, capable of holding three thousand persons, is being fitted up, and the different commissions for the arrangement of the Council have been appointed, and every thing appears to move on uninterruptedly. A chronicle of matters relative to the future Council is regularly published at the office of the *Civilta Cattolica*, in Rome.

The question as to the eligibility of bishops who have no dioceses, or are only coadjutors, has not yet been decided. Such prelates, as is well known, hold titles to extinct Sees *in partibus infidelium*, and are vicars apostolic in missionary districts. It is not likely that they will be excluded, for the ability, learning, and piety of a majority of these bishops will add much to the intellectual strength of the Council. Contrary to the usual practice on such occasions, no representatives of the crowned heads of Europe will have a voice in the discussions, or even be permitted to attend. It is supposed that its sessions will not continue for more than a year, for there are no questions that demand the same attention and careful examination as those discussed by the Tridentine Council, which convened in 1545, and by different prorogations was protracted until 1563, during which time five successive Popes reigned at the Vatican. It confirmed and established the decisions made by the previous Councils of many centuries. No new dogmas, it is believed by those most familiar with the spirit of the present Roman Catholic hierarchy, will be proposed, although some of the doctrines heretofore generally believed and undoubtedly held by the Church will probably be defined, and more strict injunctions given to the people as to the religious training of youth, and demanding a purification of the moral atmosphere of the age.

THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

One of the tasks devolving upon the present administration is the stoppage of the various leaks in the Government offices by which the money of the people is diverted from the Treasury and put into the pockets of office-holders and hangers-on. It is not to be hoped or expected that the utmost vigilance will succeed in discovering all the swindles that are perpetrated, but much can be done, and we are glad to see that the effort is being made.

A committee has been appointed by the Treasury Department, to consist of three clerks from the offices of the Fifth Auditor, and the First Comptroller of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of allowances for rent, offices, and other necessary expenses of collectors and assessors of internal revenue.

It is said that some of the charges made for office rent are most extortionate, and clearly out of all proportion with what ought to be the legitimate expenses. If this is so, an investigation and reform are certainly needed. It would be well, too, for the Treasury Department to make some regulation by which assessors and collectors would be obliged to keep their offices open at convenient hours. Some of these officials, in sections of the city remote from the business centres, are only in attendance during that portion of the day when it is impossible for many persons to wait upon them without serious inconvenience and loss of time, and there is entirely too little disposition to do anything for the accommodation of the public.

The internal revenue taxes, and especially the income tax, are sufficiently onerous and annoying without being supplemented by the discourtesy of the Government employes, who appear to think that their own convenience is alone to be consulted.

A CRISIS IN CUBA.

The latest intelligence from Cuba is certainly of a startling character. The administration of Dulce has utterly failed to conciliate the Spanish element of the population of the island, although he has heartily acquiesced in all the bloodthirsty doings of Valmaseda, the commander of the troops, and exerted himself to the utmost to satisfy the imperious demands of the volunteers. On Wednesday morning a deputation from this insubordinate and vindictive organization invaded the palace of the Captain-General, and did not retreat until they had extorted from him an unconditional and immediate resignation, refusing even to give him time to receive instructions from Madrid by the cables. The volunteers branded him as an ally of the rebels to his face, and by a formidable display of force carried their point. As the result, the volunteers are now the actual governing power of the Spanish portions of the island, and are engaged in removing all the governors and other high officials who are not avowed advocates of the most bloodthirsty policy. De Roda, the butcher, is on the ocean, and his arrival in Havana may be looked for any day. His entrance into the capital city of the no longer faithful isle will doubtless witness an official inauguration of a policy in entire accordance with the sentiments of the volunteers. This will bring the revolution to a crisis, and by thoroughly arousing and uniting the whole native element of the population, will doubtless accelerate the day of Cuban independence by several months.

Educational Conventions.—During the month of August, the city of Trenton, New Jersey, will be the place of meeting of three different National Educational Conventions, the proceedings of which will be of importance to all who are interested in the training of the young. The most prominent educators in the country will be in attendance for an entire week. The association of State Superintendents meets on Monday, that of Normal School Principals and Teachers on Tuesday, and the General Association of Teachers on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The arrangements for these meetings are already considerably advanced towards completion. Papers or lectures have been promised from the following distinguished educators:—

Address by the President, Rev. D. Van Sokkelen, late Superintendent of Public Schools of Maryland.

An exercise in "Practice Teaching," with criticisms, and a discussion as to the necessity of such an exercise in a Normal School, and the best methods of conducting it.

Professor Fordyce A. Allen, Principal of the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, "Course of Study for a Normal School."

Professor Edward Brooks, Principal of the State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, "The Spiritual Element in Education."

Professor Lewis B. Monroe, of Boston, "The Voice and its Training," with illustrations and readings.

Professor John S. Hart, Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School, "Method of Conducting Religious Worship in Schools."

Mrs. Randall, of the Oswego Training School, "Methods of Teaching Elocution"—Readings.

Miss Swayze, of the New Jersey State Normal School, "Vocal Culture"—Readings.

Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., LL.D., Principal of the State Normal School at Albany, New York, "What is the best teaching for a Normal School?"

Professor Z. Richards, of Washington, D. C., "Elementary Schools—Radical Faults, Radical Remedies."

Rev. George A. Leakin, Baltimore, Md., "Periodic Law as applied to Education."

Professor Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent of New Jersey, "Method of Teaching Map Drawing in Schools."

Professor Austin C. Apgar, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., "Method of Teaching Elementary Arithmetic."

Major-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, "Education in the South with reference to the colored population."

John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston, "The Workshop and the Schools."

Rev. B. G. Northrop, State Superintendent of Connecticut, "Rate Bills in Public Schools."

Professor J. B. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, "Higher Education."

Mr. White, of Boston, "Christianity in our Public Schools."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR SENATOR.
FIRST DISTRICT,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.
Subject to the Republican rules. 6 3 4t*

☞ COME TO THE TEMPERANCE MEETING THIS (Friday) EVENING, in BUTTONWOOD Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and hear Dr. SHEPHERD on "The Drinking Customs in New York," at 8 o'clock. All are invited. 1t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.
6 4 5 9 12 4trp

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1mip

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.
6 4 17t

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M.
Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra.
Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s§
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURE,
AT CONCERT HALL,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
BY
DR. F. R. LEES, F. S. A.,
The Eloquent Temperance Orator of England,
MONDAY EVENING, June 7.
Admission........25 cents
A limited number of reserved seats........50 "
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 6 2 wfm3t

THE SECRET OUT.

How to Make
A Happy Home.

Make your home happy;
Deck it with flowers;
Spend there your brightest
And merriest hours.
Make it so pleasant
With laughter and song,
That all your affairs
Will move briskly along.

Make your home happy;
See that your girls
Have plenty of bonnets,
And ribbons, and curls.
To perfect your happiness,
Add to your joys
By getting good clothing
For all of your boys.

Home will be happy
When father looks nice,
Clad in new garments
At moderate price.
Home will be happy
When boys, one and all,
Are dressed in fine clothing
From GREAT BROWN HALL.

Introduce happiness into your families, gentlemen, when you can be happy so easily!

Bring your boys, and come yourselves, for the Spring Raiment is moving off rapidly, and the Summer Raiment is ready for your examination.

It affords us great pleasure to show you the goods.

It will afford you a corresponding pleasure to buy them.

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Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.
STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE.
This fine new steamer will be put on the route on or about the 20th of June. Due notice will be given of the time and place of departure. 5 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

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4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
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No. 19 South THIRD Street,
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
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Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
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DEALERS IN
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Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
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BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
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ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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CALIFORNIA WINE GROWERS' CO.
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA HOCK,
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For the Sick and Communion Purposes.
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EPHRAIM CLARK,
MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,
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(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).
N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 12mfm§

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Il Barbiere di Seviglia."

The light, sparkling, and florid music of Rossini's opera of *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* will always make it a favorite, and, if even moderately well performed, it is sure of being received with applause. A very good-sized audience was in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of Miss Kellogg's last appearance, and the *prima donna* was greeted with the usual number of floral tributes and other evidences of popular favor. The performance was tolerably good, but certainly not first-rate. Miss Kellogg sang in the *role* of "Rosina" with taste, elegance, and fine expression, but she was unsympathetic, and appeared to think that any display of dramatic ability was entirely unnecessary. In the singing lesson scene a waltz, written by Signor Arditi for Miss Kellogg, was introduced and was encored. Signor Reina performed creditably the part of "Figaro," but he was by no means equal to many other singers who have attempted it. Signor Boetti appeared as "Count Almaviva;" Signor Susini as "Dr. Bartolo;" and Signor Barili as "Don Basilio."

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed this evening for the farewell benefit of Miss Elise Holt. Mr. Craig will assist on the occasion by appearing in the farce of *Love made by Mimicry*, and giving imitations of prominent actors; and Messrs. Donaldson and Gilbert will make a velocipede ascension from the stage to the gallery on a tight rope.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and the last performance will take place to-morrow evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Collins will have a farewell benefit this evening, which will conclude his engagement. The comedy of *The Irish Ambassador* and *The Nervous Man*, and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Le Gladiateur*, will be given. We hope that Mr. Collins will have a full house.

To-morrow evening the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be performed by the stock company, including Mrs. Drew, and assisted by Mr. Charles Walcot.

On Monday the new drama by Wilkie Collins and Charles Fechter, entitled *Black and White*, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening in his great *role* of "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *Florette The Cricket* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow. Miss Susan Galton will conclude her engagement next week.

AT THE AMERICAN a grand matinee performance will be given to-morrow, when all the popular artists of the establishment will appear.

A PRIVATE CLASSICAL SOIREE by Carl Gaertner's Vocal and Instrumental Society will be given at the Seventeenth Street Drawing Room, between Chesnut and Market, to-morrow evening. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Gaertner's office, S. E. corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE is now playing a very successful engagement at the Strand Theatre, London, where he has established himself as a favorite with a public not over-eager to recognize dramatic talent that comes from this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Clarke's "Mayor Wellington de Boots" made a great hit, and he played the part to crowded houses for a number of months without interruption. He has been equally successful in a new piece, entitled *Fox vs. Goose*, by Mr. John D. Stockton, of this city, which has recently been produced. Mr. Clarke's acting is warmly praised by all the London critics, and the piece is described as a lively and laughable farce of more than usual merit. We are glad to record this success, in the uncongenial atmosphere of London, of two Philadelphians.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ASSIST DIGESTION.—The "Standard Wine Bitters," which acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, being sudorific, diuretic, and mildly stimulating, cannot fail of being beneficial to those who are laboring under physical derangements. The base of his Bitters is his far-famed and pure Wine, with Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, and such other herbs and roots as will assist digestion. Sold by Druggists.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The character of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is such that all may use it to maintain the stamina of their system, or to invigorate it when they become debilitated, being mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the kidneys and chronic diseases with general debility. Give them a trial and they will recommend themselves. Sold by Druggists.

BOARDMAN'S SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION will leave Vine street wharf on Saturday, June 26, 1869, at 3'30 P. M., and returns again on Monday morning at 7 A. M. It will be the first Excursion of the season. Everybody knows Alexander Boardman, and everybody patronizes him.

To the thousands who are tired of business and need forty-eight hours' invigoration by the sounding sea, we say, "Here is your chance."

The excursionists will enjoy an elegant and *recherche* hop on the evening of their arrival at the well and widely known hotel of Captain Hinkle (Congress Hall).

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank*, on Tuesday, placed in their vault one of MARVIN & Co.'s *Chrome Iron Spherical Burglar Proof Safes*, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such test as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hands at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe (*if possible*)." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work, and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, where they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack the *sledge* and render it useless. The trial created quite an excitement, and all were satisfied that a *Burglar-Proof Safe* had at last been found.—*York Democratic Press.*

SCIENCE ADVANCES.—As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, etc., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health; and for many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER's STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

JUDGING FROM THE GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR
FINE CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING,
THE PEOPLE
have become convinced that not only
THE LETTER CARRIERS
could have saved
$5'90
had they purchased their uniforms at this house, but the difference in our prices, *compared with those of other houses in* this city, is at least
$5'90
in favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
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☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
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THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
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THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
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THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
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THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

PATTISON—KRAMER.—On Wednesday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, of Frankford, WILLIAM T. PATTISON to EDITH A., daughter of F. Kramer, Esq., both of Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia. No cards.

PLUMB—CAMP.—On Wednesday evening, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edward Hawes, Mr. CHARLES E. PLUMB to Miss EMMA J., daughter of William E. Camp, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

RODNEY—REEVES.—June 3, 1869, at Immanuel Church, New Castle, Del., by the Rev. John Rodney, JOHN HENRY RODNEY to ANNIE DORSEY, daughter of the late Captain J. S. K. Reeves, U. S. A., both of New Castle, Del.

TRAINER—FOUCHE.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, HENRY C. TRAINER to LIZZIE S. FOUCHE, both of this city. (Delaware county papers please copy.)

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. ABBOTT, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1008 N. Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon, June 5, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BURK.—On the 3d instant, ARTHUR MORTON, only son of William E. and Caroline K. Burk, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. W. corner of Nineteenth and Cherry streets, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CURRY.—On the 2d instant, JOHN CURRY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Benjamin C. Curry, on Allen's lane, Mt. Airy, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Market Square Church.

GRAY.—On the morning of the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, CLARA V., daughter of Elizabeth and William H. Gray, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William Aull, N. E. corner of Twentieth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon, June 6, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

STIVERS.—On the 1st instant, ANN, relict of the late Gideon V. Stivers, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1911 Green street, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN
Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered
The Rates and Plans
OF THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m

C H I C K E R I N G
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 $ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND,
SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 tf 1103 Chesnut street

DRY GOODS.

Old front building to be torn down.
New one erected in July and August.
Selling goods cheap to collapse the stock.
We invite you to call now while it is fresh.
During the work, will operate in the rear.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 7 fam PHILADELPHIA.

N O T I C E.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of
LAMA AND INDE LACES,
IN
POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS; THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1'50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 2 1m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 25, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC
RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for
ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at........................8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at..4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL,"
BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3'50 per day; $14 to $17'50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for JUNE $3'50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

J. P. BANKSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 143 DOCK STREET,
Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated
Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.

This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Erni, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.

Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 1 6t ws6trp

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

TO TOURISTS.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY
300 Dozen Oriza Xtract,
WARRANTED GENUINE.
LE GRAND XTRACT.

Our customers will remember its quality, we having had a VERY LARGE quantity of it some year and a half ago.

The assortment comprises the NEWEST and most delicious ODORS. We are
SOLE IMPORTER FOR
LE GRAND XTRACT
In the United States, except New Orleans and California, and guarantee its quality equal if not better than Lubin's, at half the price.

Also, 100 dozen XTRACT (French) in stone jugs.

Also, largest assortment of LINEN FANS in the market.
6 3 4t E. R. LEE.

GEORGE C. BOWER,
OF SIXTH AND VINE STREETS,
Will Open his New Drug Store,
No. 406 CHESNUT Street,
Under the Western Bank,
ON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5,
With a full and complete assortment of
FRESH MEDICINES,
English, French, and American Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet.

Mr. BOWER will also make a specialty in manufacturing SODA WATER, on the latest improved principle, which insures to lovers of this refreshing and healthful beverage freedom from all apprehensions of impurity.

SYRUPS manufactured from the *juice of the fruit only.*

The Artificial Waters of Vichy, Kissingen, and Saratoga will be kept on draught, drawn from ice cold fountains.
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET,
63 Under the Western Bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
NEW MACHINE,
THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE
Family Sewing Machine
EVER INVENTED,
And an examination will convince the most skeptica.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
6 1mrp

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,
No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.
Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7† Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfml

"LET US HAVE PEACE."
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.
GREAT NATIONAL
PEACE JUBILEE!
(Projected by Mr. P. S. GILMORE),
To be held in the
CITY OF BOSTON,
JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18, AND 19, 1869,
To Commemorate the Restoration of
PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

This glorious event in our National History will be celebrated by the
GRANDEST MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Ever known in the History of the World.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Members of his Cabinet, Heads of Departments, Governors of all the States, and many other distinguished persons from all parts of the country, together with the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington, have been invited by the Mayor and City Council of Boston to become the guests of the city during the Festival.
AN IMMENSE COLISEUM,
The largest structure in America, capable of accommodating
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
Has been erected especially for this occasion. The interior of the building will be magnificently Decorated with Emblems of
NATIONAL PEACE AND HARMONY.
The extraordinary expense incurred in preparing for this great Festival has been met, with remarkable generosity, by the public-spirited, art-loving citizens of Boston, and the Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing the following
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
For the Five Days of the Festival.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.
PRAYER BY REV. E. E. HALE,
To be followed by an address by
HIS HONOR MAYOR SHURTLEFF,
Welcoming all guests and visitors to Boston and to Massachusetts; also a Congratulatory Address by
HON. ALEX. H. RICE,
On the RESTORATION OF PEACE AND UNION throughout the Land.
The Inaugural Ceremonies will be followed by a
GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
in which the
GREATEST ORATORIO CHORUS
ever assembled, comprising over EIGHT HUNDRED VOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, who have been in rehearsal for many months, will take part, accompanied by a Grand Orchestra of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS, selected from the best Orchestras, Bands, and Musical Associations in the United States.
SELECTIONS TO BE PERFORMED.
PART I.
1. Grand Choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord".....Luther
FULL CHORUS—GRAND ORCHESTRA AND GREAT ORGAN.
2. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
SELECT ORCHESTRA—600 PERFORMERS.
3. Glory be to God on High—"Twelfth Mass".....Mozart
FULL CHORUS, WITH ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENT.
4. Prayer—"Ave Maria".....Gounod
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
The introductory Violin obligato usually rendered by one performer will be played by two hundred violinists.
5. National Air—"The Star Spangled Banner," with an additional verse by W. T. W. Ball.
"Not as North or as South in the future we'll stand,
But as Brothers united throughout this broad land;
And the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
Sung by the Full Chorus, with Grand Orchestra, Organ, Military Band, Drum Corps, Chiming of Bells, and ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT.
Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.
6. Invocation. A Hymn of Peace, written for this occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the music of Keller's American Hymn.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, ORGAN AND MILITARY BAND.
7. Overture. "William Tell".....Rossini
PERFORMED BY A SELECT ORCHESTRA OF 500 PERFORMERS.
8. Inflammatus. "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, with full chorus, organ and grand orchestral accompaniment.
9. Coronation March, "Il Profeta".....Meyerbeer
PERFORMED BY THE FULL BAND OF ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS.
10. National Air. Words written by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D.
"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."
Sung by the entire Chorus accompanied by the Grand Orchestra of 500, Military Band of 500, great organ, full drum corps, chiming of bells, infantry firing and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music.
☞ The audience are respectfully invited to join in the last verse.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869. Commencing at 3 P. M.
GRAND CLASSICAL PROGRAMME.
SYMPHONY AND ORATORIO.
PART I.
1. Festival. Overture on Luther's Choral.....Nicolai
2. a—Glory to God.
b—And the Glory of the Lord. From the "Messiah".....Handel
3. Recitation and Aria. *Non pui di fori*. From "La Clemenza di Tito".....Mozart
Sung by MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
4. He Watching Over Israel. From "Elijah"..Mendelssohn
5. Air. Let the bright Seraphim. From the oratorio "Samson".....Handel
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
6. See the Conquering Hero Comes. From "Judas Maccabæus".....Handel
Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.
1. Symphony (in C major).....Schubert
1. Andante allegro. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.
2. a—The Marvellous Work.
b—The Heavens are Telling. From the "Creation".....Haydn

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869. Commencing at 3 P. M.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
Patriotic and Military Programme.
POPULAR AND FAMILIAR MUSIC.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Arranged for GRAND ORCHESTRA of One Thousand Performers. Fifty Trumpeters performing the solo parts usually played by one trumpet.
2. Choral. "Judgment Hymn".....Luther
FULL CHORUS, ORGAN, ORCHESTRA AND BAND MILITAIRE.
3. Grand March. "Peace Festival." Composed for this occasion and arranged for GRAND ORCHESTRA and MILITARY BAND combined.
4. Aria. *Robert, toi qui j'aime*.....Meyerbeer
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
5. Scena from Il Trovatore, introducing the Anvil Chorus.....Verdi
Will be brought out with GRAND CHORUS, Full Band of One Thousand, One Hundred Anvils, Several Drum Corps, Artillery, Bells, etc. The Anvil part will be performed by One Hundred Members of the Boston Fire Department.
6. Overture Triomphale, on the American National Air, "Hail Columbia," introducing the FULL CHORUS, accompanied by the GRAND ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, and other accompaniments...C. C. Converse
Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
7. Marche Militaire. "Prince Frederick Carl".....Bilse
BAND OF 1000 PERFORMERS.
8. National Air. "The Star Spangled Banner."
Sung by Madame PAREPA-ROSA, with chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
9. The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.........Moore
Arranged for FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND and ORGAN.
10. Aria for Trumpet, from "Il Bravo."........Mercadante
Performed by M. ARBUCKLE, with Orchestral Accompaniment.
11. Chorus. "Night Shades no Longer"............Rossini
GRAND CHORUS, ORGAN and ORCHESTRA.
12. Overture. "Stradella".....Flotow
REED BAND OF 300 PERFORMERS.
13. Choral. One Hundredth Psalm.
CHORUS, ORGAN, ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, ETC.
The audience are respectfully invited to join in the last verse.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.
ORATORIO AND SYMPHONY.
PART I.
1. Overture.
2. Choral, "To God on High," from "St. Paul," Mendelssohn
3. Symphony, No. 5 (in C Minor).....Beethoven
1. Allegro molto. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Scherzo allegro, and Finale allegro.
4. Aria, "Lascia chio pianga".....Handel
Sung by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
5. "Achieved is the Glorious Work." From the "Creation," Haydn
6. "Thanks be to God." From "Elijah."....Mendelssohn
Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.
1. a—"Sleepers Wake, a Voice is Calling."
From "St. Paul".....Mendelssohn
b—Prayer. From "Moses in Egypt".....Rossini
2. Inflammatus. From "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
3. Gloria. From the Twelfth Mass.....Mozart
4. Hallelujah. From the "Messiah".....Handel

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1869. Commencing at 11 A. M.
CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
With full Orchestral Accompaniment—being the largest Chorus of Children ever brought together.
CONDUCTORS—CARL ZERRAHN, JULIUS EICHBERG and P. S. GILMORE.
ORGANISTS—DR. JOHN H. WILLCOX and J. B. SHARLAND.

The scale upon which it is proposed to carry out this Festival will represent in its
MAGNITUDE AND SPLENDOR
The greatest cause for National rejoicing that the American people have ever been called upon to celebrate,
THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND UNION THROUGHOUT THE LAND.
It will bring together in fraternal greeting the leading men of the Nation, and people from all parts of the land, and aside from its significance as the First
GRAND NATIONAL REUNION
Since the close of the War, it will be the
Greatest Feast of Sublime and Inspiring Harmony
That has ever been heard in any part of the World.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT MUSIC HALL.
PRICES.
Single Admission, with Secured Seat, $5 and $3, according to Location.
Single Admission, without Secured Seat, $2. [61 tuftu
Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Per Order. HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

EIGHT YEARS' WANDERINGS IN CEYLON. By Sir Samuel W. Baker. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This book may be considered as a supplement to Sir Samuel W. Baker's "Rifle and Hound in Ceylon," which was noticed in these columns some time ago. Having in that work treated very fully of the sports of Ceylon, in the present book he has but little to say on the subject, but gives an animated description of the beautiful island, its people, customs, scenery, and remarkable ruins. Sir Samuel W. Baker is an enthusiastic traveller as well as a sportsmen, and he writes in a graphic and forcible style that engages the whole attention of the reader. The record of his eight years' wanderings in Ceolon contains much interesting and curious information. We give the following description of the ancient city of Pollanarua:—

"The remains of these cities sufficiently attest the former amount of population and the comparative civilization which existed at that remote era among the progenitors of the present degraded race of barbarians. The ruins of 'Anaradupoora,' which cover two hundred and fifty-six square miles of ground, are all that remain of the noble city which stood within its walls in a square of sixteen miles. Some idea of the amount of population may be arrived at, when we consider the present density of inhabitants in all Indian houses and towns. Millions must, therefore, have streamed from the gates of a city to which our modern London was comparatively a village.

"There is a degree of sameness in the ruins of all the ancient cities of Ceylon which renders a description tedious. Those of 'Anaradupoora' are the largest in extent, and the buildings appear to have been more lofty, the great Dagoba having exceeded four hundred feet in height; but the ruins do not exhibit the same 'finish' in the style of architecture which is seen in the remains of other towns.

"Among these, 'Topare,' anciently called the 'Pollanarua,' stands foremost. This city appears to have been laid out with a degree of taste which would have done credit to our modern towns.

"Before its principal gate stretched a beautiful lake of about fifteen miles' circumference (now only nine). The approach to this gate was by a broad road, upon the top of a stone causeway, of between two and three miles in length, which formed a massive dam to the waters of the lake which washed its base. To the right of this dam stretched many miles of cultivation; to the left, on the farther shores of the lake, lay park-like grass-lands, studded with forest trees, some of whose mighty descendants still exist in the noble 'tamarind,' rising above all others. Let us return in imagination to Pollanarua as it once stood. Having arrived upon the causeway in the approach to the city, the scene must have been beautiful in the extreme—the silvery lake, like a broad mirror, in the midst of a tropical park; the flowering trees shadowing its waters; the groves of tamarinds sheltering its many nooks and bays; the gorgeous blossoms of the pink lotus resting on its glassy surface; and the carpet-like glades of verdant pasturage, stretching far away upon the opposite shores, covered with countless elephants, tamed to complete obedience. Then on the right, below the massive granite steps which form the causeway, the water rushing from the sluice carries fertility among a thousand fields, and countless laborers and cattle till the ground: the sturdy buffaloes straining at the plough, the women, laden with golden sheaves of corn and baskets of fruit, crowding along the palm-shaded road winding towards the city, from whose gate a countless throng are passing and returning. Behold the mighty city! rising like a snow-white cloud from the broad margin of the waters. The groves of cocoanuts and palms of every kind, grouped in the inner gardens, throwing a cool shade upon the polished walls; the lofty palaces towering among the stately areca trees, and the gilded domes reflecting a blaze of light from the rays of a midday sun. Such let us suppose the exterior of Pollanarua.

"The gates are entered, and a broad street, straight as an arrow, lies before us, shaded on either side by rows of palms. Here stand, on either hand, the dwellings of the principal inhabitants, bordering the wide space, which continues its straight and shady course for about four miles in length. In the centre, standing in a spacious circle, rises the great Dagoba, forming a grand *coup d'œil*, from the entrance gate. Two hundred and sixty feet from the base the Dagoba rears its lofty summit. Two circular terraces, each of some twenty feet in height, rising one upon the other, with a width of fifty feet, and a diameter at the base of about two hundred and fifty, form the step-like platform upon which the Dagoba stands. These are ascended by broad flights of steps, each terrace forming a circular promenade around the Dagoba; the whole having the appearance of white marble, being covered with polished stucco ornamented with figures in bas-relief. The Dagoba is a solid mass of brickwork in the shape of a dome, which rises from the upper terrace. The whole is covered with polished stucco, and surmounted by a gilded spire standing upon a square pedestal of stucco, highly ornamented with large figures, also in bas-relief; this pedestal is a cube of about thirty feet, supporting the tall gilded spire, which is surmounted by a golden umbrella.

"Around the base of the Dagoba on the upper terrace are eight small entrances with highly-ornamented exteriors. These are the doors to eight similar chambers of about twelve feet square, in each of which is a small altar and carved golden idol.

"This Dagoba forms the main entrance of the city, from which streets branch off in all directions, radiating from the circular space in which it stands.

"The main street from the entrance-gate continues to the further extremity of the city, being crossed at right angles in the centre by a similar street, thus forming two great main streets through the city, tetminating in four great gates or entrances to the town—north, south, east, and west.

"Continuing along the main street from the great Dagoba for about a mile, we face another Dagoba of similar appearance, but of smaller dimensions, also standing a spacious circle. Near this rises the king's palace, a noble building of great height, edged at the corner by narrow octagon towers.

"At the further extremity of this main street, close to the opposite entrance-gate, is the rock temple, with the massive idols of Buddha flanking the entrance.

"This, from the form and position of the existing ruins, we may conceive to have been the appearance of Pollanarua in its days of prosperity. But what remains of its grandeur? It has vanished like 'a tale that is told;' it is passed away like a dream; the palaces are dust; the grassy sod has grown in mounds over the ruins of streets and fallen houses; nature has turfed them in one common grave with their inhabitants. The lofty palms have faded away and given place to forest trees, whose roots spring from the crambled ruins; the bear and the leopard crouch in the porches of the temples; the owl roosts in the casements of the palaces; the jackal roams among the ruins in vain; there is not a bone left for him to gnaw of the multitudes which have passed away. There is their handwriting upon the temple wall, upon the granite slab which has mocked at Time; but there is no man to decipher it. There are the gigantic idols before whom millions have bowed; there is the same vacant stare upon their features of rock which gazed upon the multitudes of yore; but they no longer stare upon the pomp of the glorious city, but upon ruin, and rank weeds, and utter desolation. How many suns have risen and how many nights have darkened the earth since silence has reigned amidst the city no man can tell. No mortal can say what fate befel those hosts of heathens, nor when they vanished from the earth. Day and night succeed each other, and the shade of the setting sun still falls from the great Dagoba; but it is the 'valley of the shadow of death' upon which that shadow falls like a pall over the corpse of a nation.

"The great Dagoba now remains a heap of mouldering brickwork, still retaining its form, but shorn of all its beauty. The stucco covering has almost all disappeared, leaving a patch here and there upon the most sheltered portions of the building. Scrubby brushwood and rank grass and lichens have for the most part covered its surface, giving it the appearance rather of a huge mound of earth than of an ancient building. A portion of the palace is also standing, and, although for the most part blocked up with ruins, there is still sufficient to denote its former importance. The bricks, or rather the tiles, of which all the buildings are composed, are of such an imperishable nature that they still adhere to each other in large masses in spots where portions of the building have fallen.

"In one portion of the ruins there are a number of beautiful fluted columns, with carved capitals, still remaining in a perfect state. Among these are the ruins of a large flight of steps; near them, again, a stone-lined tank, which was evidently intended as a bath; and everything denotes the former comfort and arrangement of a first-class establishment. There are innumerable relics, all interesting and worthy of individual attentien, throughout the ruins over a surface of many miles, but they are mostly overgrown with jungle or covered with rank grass. The apparent undulations of the ground in all directions are simply the remains of fallen streets and buildings overgrown in like manner with tangled vegetation."

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Pendennis," the second volume o the "Household Edition" of Thackeray's works, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This is the best moderate priced edition of Thackeray's writings that has yet been given to the public, and the entire set, which will be completed in six volumes, will make an attractive addition to the shelves of any library.

—"The Dance of Modern Society" is the title of a tirade against popular amusements in general, and social dancing in particular, by W. C. Wilkinson. The author professes to have considered the matter in an impartial and unprejudiced spirit, and he doubtless imagines he has. There is a good deal more of vituperation than argument, however, about his performance, and although his objections to dancing and other amusements have considerable truth in them, he is too obviously influenced by strong preconceived opinions for his objections to have much force with the class of persons that he most particularly desires to convince. For instance, he says:—

> "Is it recreation for an editorial writer to rush from his mental workshop, with the anvil of his brain red-hot under the swift and ceaseless blows of thought, to a place of public entertainment, and there rob sleep of the precious hours before midnight by diverting himself with a spectacle? No doubt such diversion is better for his overtasked brain than it would be to continue the tension which the change partially relaxes. But, manifestly, rest is his true medicine."

Mr. Wilkinson is evidently oblivious of one fact in the editorial experience, which is that the brain sometimes will not rest unless the mind is wholly distracted from the exciting subject. Reading will only aggravate the evil; and in order to obtain rest it is necessary to become completely absorbed in some other occupation. We know of two instances lately where men, engaged in very different but equally exciting branches of mental labor, devoted several hours each day to painting, so that their minds might be wholly diverted from the subjects that agitated them; and the experience in each case was that an hour or two spent at the easel had the effect of a mental anodyne. Others will spend an hour or two in a theatre with the same beneficial effect, and Mr. Wilkinson, who evidently does all his brain work early in the morning before breakfast, and to whom a theatrical performance, if he ever visited one, was a source of agitation to his mental and moral nature, is obviously unable to comprehend the position of those whose most valuable writing hours are those which cluster around midnight, and who derive mental rest instead of excitement from a visit to the theatre.

The whole question of amusements is this, that if used in moderation they are beneficial, while if abused they are injurious, just as gluttony and drunkenness are injurious; and admitting the rather inane character of modern "parties," we should be sorry to see dancing abolished from our social economy, and there is happily but little fear that it will be unless some more forcible arguments are directed against it than those of the author of this little essay.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received Thackeray's novel of "The Virginians," in a cheap paper-cover edition, with all the original illustrations by the author.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the first number of "The Mason's Home Book," for the use of the Masonic fraternity, and which it is designed to make the standard of reference in all things that relate to the teachings, traditions, and government of the fraternity. Published by Leon Hyneman, No. 814 Chesnut street.

—The same house sends us *Appleton's Journal* for June 12, containing an instalment of Victor Hugo's romance, "The Man who Laughs," and other interesting articles; and No. 8 of *The Vocalist*, which gives the "Cruiskeen Lawn" and other popular ballads and songs.

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" has advanced one stage on the road to completion. The proof-sheets of the forthcoming numbers which have been sent us show that the letter "B" has been reached. This work contains a vast amount of useful information in a very small space, and as a popular digest of knowledge on all imaginable subjects, it is certainly one of the cheapest and most valuable works published.

—From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*.

—The King of Bavaria intends to erect a magnificent statue of Goethe in the city of Munich.

—Pittsburg has an amusement known as "parlor dancing."

—Vermont, though by no means a sleepy State, is raising opium.

—Of the 700,000 children in Missouri only 100,000 attend Sunday School.

—A seamstress' sign in Springfield, Mass., boldly announces "Sowing done here."

—The German Pioneer Society of Cincinnati celebrated their first anniversary last week.

—A British officer in Quebec had an eye knocked out by a cricket ball the other day.

—Lafayette (Ind.) married men who stay out after 10 o'clock at night are fined $3.

THE COINS AND COINAGE OF CHINA.

An Essay Read Before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society by Henry Philips, Jr. Esq.

At the stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held last evening, a report of the proceedings of which will be found on our eighth page, Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, read the following paper:—

The most ancient of civilized nations deserves and claims of us no small degree of notice. While Europe was plunged in disorder and ignorance, the arts and sciences, protected by law, order, and religion, reigned supreme in the Celestial Empire, The attention of scholars was early directed to this strange land, and many investigations, which even at the present day are not yet ended, were made into its condition. The difficulties of acquiring the once almost impossible language now no longer present any impediments to learned zeal.

A short sketch of the currency of this vast region may not prove uninteresting, and I shall venture to-night to trespass for a short time upon your indulgence, although for the matter about to be submitted to you no claim of originality is presented.

Who amongst us has not seen the uncouth coins with which the Chinese buy and sell? Who has not contemptuously laid them aside in some obscure corner of their cabinets? And yet, as a symbol of immutability, so thoroughly the characteristic of the oriental mind, the coins deserve some greater consideration.

The currency of China consists only of silver and copper; the latter, however, is the only metal which is coined, as silver passes from hand to hand in ingots and by weight. Gold is no more a currency among the Chinese than are precious stones in Europe, but is considered a mere article of merchandise.

The fear of having the coin injured feloniously by clippers, etc., is the reason why the precious metals are not coined, but only the baser sort, although they acknowledge the convenience that would result from such a course.

Copper money is the only kind that is coined there, and bears a character stamped thereon; it is in round, small pieces, with a square hole through which they place strings, and the coins thus arranged they wear around their necks like necklaces. Whenever a purchase is to be made, the payment is effected by cutting off the required quantity from the string. The individual value of each coin is about the sixth part of a cent.

The coinage of China has always consisted of such and similar pieces, and of the earlier dynasties, according to Pere du Halde, some specimens are known to be still in existence which have either been handed down from family to family, or have been found among the ruins of houses and cities.

The word used by the Chinese to designate money, according to the same authority, is *Tsuen*, which is said to properly signify *the water of a fountain that runs without ceasing;* a very appropriate and symbolical designation of the function for which a currency is intended.

The metal used for this small coinage is an alloy usually containing four (4) parts of lead to six (6) of copper, which is the cause that the red copper loses its color, and is no longer sonorous. The ancient writers of China assert that formerly silver and gold money were coined as well, and that money had been used which was made of tin, lead, iron and even baked earth on which figures and characters were imprinted.

It is related that after the reign of *Han*, a prince caused money to be made of sealed earth united with a strong glue, and taking it into his head to put down copper money, he got together as much of it as he could collect, buried it very deep in the earth, and killed the workmen when the task had been performed, that none might know where it was hidden.

In very ancient days, it is said in the very first dynasty, the money was carried in the shape of a cutlass, and was called a *Tao*, a word which is reported to bear that signification, Another kind was of a bulging form resembling the back of a tortoise, and thence called *Kovei;* other kinds of irregular shapes and figures also existed, but being found inconvenient for practical purposes, their use was discontinued. At one time coins were used so small as to be called ganders' eyes, and so thin that they swam on water, and could not be handled without danger of being broken. Of these it took ten thousand (10,000) to purchase a measure of rice sufficient to last a man ten days.

The stamp on the coin has no relation to the prince on the throne, because they think it indecent and disrespectful that the image of the prince should constantly pass through the hands of merchants and the meanest of the people and be used for the commonest and vilest of purposes. A notion wherein the Asiatic seclusedness of the higher ranks of the nation is presented again under a new garb. The inscriptions which we find on these coins are merely pompous titles given to the different years of the reign of each monarch, as for instance:—*Eternally shining, sovereignly peaceful, magnanimous*, etc. etc. A new title does not necessarily denote a new emperor, a matter which has caused error to arise among the Europeans, and from which they have greatly multiplied the number of the reigning princes.

On other coins may be seen the names of the reigning family, of the tribunal that presides over the mint or over the city where they were struck—a custom that will recall to mind the early mint masters of England and the moneyers of the middle ages, to say nothing of the *family coins* and mint marks of the Romans.

Sometimes they bear the value set upon them by a particular prince, which may be greater than it really was, and in instances was larger than the true one.

The characters on the very ancient coins it is now impossible to understand; even the learned among the Chinese themselves are forced to confess that they are unable to comprehend their meaning.

Scarcity of coin sometimes obliged the Emperors to place upon the coins a higher value than their intrinsic one—a measure which often gave rise to popular tumults. This scarcity happened either through an unusual concourse of foreigners, who, trading for specie, carried it away in their vessels, or through the precaution of the people, who in time of war took care to bury their hoards, and died without revealing the secret of the place where they were deposited. Once copper was so scarce that to procure it the emperor demolished fourteen hundred (1400) temples of Fo, and melted down the images which they contained, to turn them into money.

Sometimes all private persons were strictly prohibited from keeping any vessels or utensils of copper, and were obliged to deliver them at the places where the money was usually coined to proper officials appointed to receive them.

In the reign of Hong Vou money had become so scarce that the mandarins and soldiers were paid partly in silver and partly in paper, sealed with the imperial seal, on which the value was designated by characters. A translation of this paper money is as follows:—"The Court of Treasury having presented their petition, it is decreed that the paper money thus marked with the imperial seal of Ming shall pass current, and be put to the same use as copper coin. Those who counterfeit it shall be beheaded. He who shall inform against and secure them shall have a reward of two hundred and fifty taels. Besides, he shall receive the goods of the criminal, as well immovable as movable. Dated —— year, —— month, and —— day of the reign of King Vou."

Painting the rose and perfuming the lily have been considered as pursuits which to follow would be but a waste of time; so much for European knowledge. The superior civilization of the Chinese has discovered yet another equally profitable employment. Incredible as it may appear, Chinese rogues are able to turn an honest penny counterfeiting the brass coinage of their country.

The pieces are skilfully made, and resemble the genuine as to outward appearance, but the metal is of a baser kind, and they are deficient in weight.

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A SCRAP FROM FRENCH HISTORY.

The Last Days of Madame Royale.

The following is the conclusion of a lengthy rticle in the *St. James' Magazine*, entitled "Re-ecollections of Madame Royale, daughter of ueen Marie Antoinette:"—

In the prison of the Temple the orphan daugh-r of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was ab-olutely alone. She was scarcely sixteen years f age, but she strove to bear the unprecedented isery of her position with resignation, though the orments of suspense to which she was subjected efied her powers of silence when upon some ew and far between occasions the municipal uthorities of the prison entered her cell on a rief visit of inspection.

"Tell me of my mother," she would then im-lore, in tones of agony. "Tell me of my other! Tell me of my aunt! It is frightful," he at last one day exclaimed, "thus to be arted from my mother for just a year, and from y aunt for many weeks, without knowing here they are, or what has become of them."

"You are not ill?" asked one of the officials.

"No, sir," she answered, "I am not ill, except rom sorrow; but the most cruel sickness is that f the heart."

"Hope," said he, "hope in the goodness and he justice of the French."

What a hope at that time for this princess, who knew that her father had fallen a victim to uch goodness and justice; and who knew also hat under the same prison roof with her, though s far removed as if seas and mountains separated them, was still her brother, he being murdered by slow degrees, and a solitary captive like herself. Through her barred windows she observed the days grow shorter and shorter, until at last, by counting them, she knew that her birthday had come round again. In the depth of winter, and alone in the chill gloom of her cell, Madame Royale remembered the brightness of her birthplace, the glories of Versailles in her childhood; she remembered beloved and sunlit countenances here; she had no face in prison to smile upon her, but she remembered also how her father had bade her, at her first communion, hold fast her faith in adversity.

To this faith she clung, whilst, she being still a prisoner and alone, the months continued to roll round and round to her most drearily, until again her birthday came, and she knew that she was seventeen years of age.

But that was the day of her deliverance from the prison of the Temple. She was to be sent forthwith beyond the frontiers of France, and then (in an exchange of prisoners) to Vienna, there to claim a shelter from strangers, for such personally were her maternal kinsfolk to her.

Yes, after nineteen months of absolute isolation from her fellow-creatures, she was to be set at liberty. But what charm had liberty now to her? For, alas! it had been told to her at last that all those who had made life most dear to her were dead. Her father, her mother, her aunt, her brother; and as yet it was scarcely possible for her to certify whether the first playmate of her childhood, the Duc d'Angouleme, still survived. She was a child when she entered her prison; she was a woman, and a sorrowing woman, when she left it. Ere crossing its threshold, however, she turned to one of the four dreary walls of the cell, where, so long unseen by human eye, she had suffered torments, and upon it she wrote, "Oh, my God! Forgive those who caused the death of my parents."

Upon the 9th day of January, 1796, Madame Royale arrived at the Imperial Palace of Vienna. She was clothed in deepest mourning, and when, after some weeks of seclusion, she appeared in the midst of the Court as a member of the Imperial family of Austria, it was as though a pale vision of what her mother was in girlhood had risen up near the throne. To Madame Royale herself, her new abode was replete with recollections of that mother, for traditions of the early youth of Marie Antoinette before her marriage still lingered there. There, too, the grandmother and namesake of Madame Royale had reigned supreme, and although sixteen years had elapsed since the death of that great Empress, Vienna was still rich in memories of Maria Theresa.

Francis II (son of the late Emperor Leopold) reigned over Austria when the orphan daughter of Marie Antoinette arrived. She had inherited a legacy from her aunt, the Duchesse de Saxe Teschen, which, now restored to her, prevented her being in a state of absolute dependence on her maternal kinsfolk. A household was formed for her on the same footing as that of an Archduchess of Austria, and in time it was reported that the Emperor and Empress desired to wed her to her cousin, the Archduke Charles. But whatever pangs of regret the refusal caused her, the orphan princess resolutely declined to acquiesce in this proposal, for she knew now that the Duc d'Angouleme was still alive, and she remembered that, by the express wish of her martyred parents, she was betrothed to him. Personally he had become a stranger to her, and many years of sorrow had elapsed since he had been her playmate at the little Trianon. A prison, a scaffold, a sea of blood had risen and surged up between this her present time at Vienna and that far-off time of her childhood at Versailles; and yet, though the princely Archduke Charles stood before her to woo and to win her if he could, she looked back through her tears to the past, and resolved to be faithful to the promise that her parents had made for her. And thus it came to pass that when, after rather more than three years' residence at Vienna, her uncle, the exiled Louis XVIII (elder of the two brothers of Louis XVI) summoned her to Mittau, in Courland, there to meet the Duc d'Angouleme as his intended bride, she was prepared to obey. But it is said that she shuddered visibly when at last she entered the ancient palace of Mittau. Was it of a prison that its gloomy aspect reminded her? Be that as it may, she wept (some of her attendants declared), wept when entering her own apartments in that place, as though from a hopeless sense of dread fatality. The recollections, however, of Madame Royale were more than enough at that moment to make her weep without imputing to her the idea that from henceforth her own personal hopes as a woman were blighted; for the sight of her uncle, Louis XVIII, the king without a kingdom, could not but recall to her, the Orphan of the Temple, how it was by the martyrdom of her own father, and by the murder of her own brother, that he was King of France at all, even though only in name and by right of succession.

She could not behold the Abbe Edgeworth—for he was then at Mittau too—without remembering how his face, upturned towards Heaven, had been stained with the blood of her own father on the scaffold; whilst he there exhorted the King, as the son of St. Louis, to ascend to Heaven. She could not look on Clery, for he at that time was also at Mittau, without remembering how, as the faithful servant of his royal master to the last, he was in some sort present at that dread farewell in the Temple when she herself had fainted as one dead at the feet of her father on the eve of his execution.

And, when the Duc d'Angouleme at length beheld his future bride at Mittau, he too had memories more than sufficient to impart an air of solemnity to their meeting after so many years parting. For Madame Royale resembled her mother, Queen Marie Antoinette, in face, and form, and dignified grace of manner, albeit all the vivacity of youth had been crushed out of her by the misfortunes of that mother, one of whose great charms, at the time when the Duc d'Angouleme could best remember her, lay in brilliant animation.

The Duc d'Angouleme, however, though a brave prince, had himself contracted somewhat ascetic tastes during his long exile; and the seriousness which, resulting from early sorrow, characterized the beauty of Madame Royale, was in harmony with his disposition.

In the month of June, 1799, they were married, in presence of their uncle, Louis XVIII, the childless and exiled King of France, and in presence too of French proscribed royalists, who flocked from all parts of Europe to witness the ceremony, by which it was hoped that future generations of French kings would be continued. "Were my crown a crown of roses, I would give it to you," said Louis XVIII to the bride and bridegroom; "but it is a crown of thorns," he added, "and so I keep it." Upon that summer's day, when Madame Royale and the Duc d'Angouleme stood side by side, bride and bridegroom, before the marriage altar, erected in one of the vast galleries of the castle of former and feudal Dukes of Courland, the long-suffering hearts of Frenchmen who had fought and bled for the cause of the Crown of France were animated by joy. The altar was profusely decked with flowers, and conspicuous amongst them was the white lily, the Bourbon emblem of France, which gleamed forth from a background of laurels. The Cardinal de Montmorency, formerly Grand Almoner of France, pronounced the nuptial benediction, but the Abbe Edgeworth, whose voice was the last to console the martyred father of the bride, was present there to pray for her happiness.

A long life still lay before the daughter of Marie Antoinette. Traditions of her virtues still linger in England, especially in the neighborhood of Hartwell, where she was located during the earlier part of this century. Those who most admired her virtues regretted that she never had a child to perpetuate them. Some few of our own contemporaries can remember the Orphan of the Temple after her restoration to France in 1814; and not a few there are of them who were personal witnesses of her noble conduct under various vicissitudes, when, the revolution of 1830 having caused her father-in-law to abdicate, she found herself again an exile, and, in course of time, a widow also. It was not until the year 1851 that she died, at Frohsdorf (where her husband's nephew, the Count de Chambord, still resides), and numerous, therefore, are those who, having known her in the latest years of her life, retain their own vivid recollections of Madame Royale.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
LLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16¼ WIGeneral Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17¼ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

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OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 156m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

1 11 tf

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FINE WINES, ETC.

Catalogues of Mr. Gratz' Private Stock of Fine Wines, etc., to be sold on Saturday, June 5, at 12 o'clock, are now ready. 6 3 2t

PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

On Saturday,

June 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the auction store, the private stock of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., comprising fine old Maderia, Sherry, Port, Catawba, Catalonia, Hock, Sauterne, Rum, Whisky, etc.

Samples ready one hour previous to the sale. [6 3 2t

EXECUTORS' SPECIAL ADJOURNED SALE.

Estate of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased. 185 very desirable lots Camden, N. J.

On Monday,

June 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 185 desirable lots in the city of Camden, N. J., situate between Mickle and Hamilton, Second and West streets, late the property of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased.

For full particulars see plan, which may be had at the auction rooms.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely. 6 3 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

June 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

FOURTH (North), No. 415—Valuable Residence.

DILLWYN, No. 416—Genteel Dwelling.

WALNUT, No. 1723—Handsome Modern Residence, 21 by 125 feet; has every convenience; immediate possession.

WALNUT, No. 1607—Elegant Brown Stone Residence, 20 by 125 feet, has all the conveniences.

EIGHTH (North), No. 623—Modern Residence.

FRANKLIN, above Race—Valuable Lot, 175 by 142 feet.

NOBLE, Nos. 518 and 520—Genteel Dwellings.

SPRUCE, No. 1917—Elegant Residence.

MARKET, No. 635—Valuable Store.

FILBERT, No. 1115—Tavern and Dwelling.

EIGHTH and WILLOW, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot.

MARSHALL, No. 722—Genteel Dwelling.

NINTH (South), No. 265—Modern Residence.

EIGHTH (North), No. 703—Modern Residence.

TWELFTH (North), No. 622—Modern Residence.

SEVENTH (North), No. 139—Store and Dwelling.

CALLOWHILL, Nos. 1518 and 1520—Stores and Dwellings.

MANAYUNK—20 Acres, Country Seat, Building Lots, Stone Quarry, etc.

BROAD and BUTTONWOOD—N. E. corner, large Lot and Buildings.

BUTTONWOOD, No. 730—Modern Residence.

SOUTH, Nos. 1020 and 1022—Stores and Dwellings.

PALMER and IRELAND—Lot, Eighteenth ward.

SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.

SEVENTH (North), No. 708—Modern Brick Residence.

STOCKS.

8 shares Continental Hotel Co.
$5000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River 7¾ per cent.
121 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
$3000 Catawissa Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage.
100 shares La Plata Silver Mining Co.
350 shares Spanish Gold and Silver Mining Co.
100 shares River Oil Co.
30 shares La Crosse City Gas Light and Coke Co.
$8000 Mortgage Loan, 7 per cent., of the Salem Coal Company. [6 4 3t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Executors' Sale, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, SCHERR PIANO, FARREL & HERRING FIRE-PROOF, WALNUT BOOKCASE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CUT GLASS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

June 5, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, the surplus household furniture. 6 3 2t

Important Sale, No. 529 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE.

On Monday Morning,

7th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very elegant furniture, including suits of elegant drawing-room, parlor, and library furniture, covered in fine plush, reps, terries, and hair-cloth; suits walnut chamber furniture, handsomely carved, finished in oil and varnish; elegant wardrobes to match; handsomely carved centre and bouquet tables; elegant etageres; handsome walnut and oak sideboards; handsomely carved walnut hat and umbrella stands; secretary; bookcase; oiled walnut dining-room chairs, etc.

The furniture was manufactured for the best city sales, finished in the best and most substantial manner, and sold only on account of the manufacturer declining business. 6 3 3t

Sale N. E. corner Fourth and South streets.

STOCK AND FIXTURES, COUNTERS, AND SHOW-CASES OF A DRUG STORE.

On Tuesday Morning,

8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner Fourth and South streets, the stock and fixtures, including counters, marble tops; showcases, shelving, cases, drawers, show bottles, stock of fine drugs, etc. 6 3 4t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 1 5t

Also,

200 cartons St. Etienne and Basle ribbons.
100 elegant quality dress silks.
Special sale of real and Llama lace goods. 6 4 2t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 4 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [6 3 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE IRON STONE-WARE.

The attention of Hotel Proprietors, Housekeepers, and others is called to a Large Sale of Imported White Iron Stoneware, from one of the best English Manufactories, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Tuesday Morning,

June 8, at 10½ o'clock, in lots to suit, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, etc., the whole comprising a general assortment suitable for Hotels and Private Families.

EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality triple silver-plated ware, warranted as represented or no sale. 1t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St

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JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

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BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 29

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN
BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5¼ No. 434 RACE Street.

SEVERE TEST

AND

GREAT TRIUMPH

OF

MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,

No. 434 RACE Street,

Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwf1m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,

William W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the General Synod—The Proceedings This Morning.

This morning at 9 o'clock the Synod reassembled in the church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, and was called to order by the President, Rev. Charles H. Stitt.

A solemn prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pitcher, and after calling the roll and reading the minutes of the preceding day devotional exercises were held, participated in by several members, amongst them being Rev. E. L. Hermance, Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., Rev. J. Searle, Rev. Dr. O. H. Geogory of Troy, New York, Dr. Elmendorf of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Rev. Millson, and others.

After the resumption of business, the Rev. Isaac S. Hartly, of New York, presented a communication as a fitting reply to the Papal invitation to the Ecumenical Council of Rome.

It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence to report thereon.

Very interesting reports were received from the several delegates appointed by the last Synod to the different Evangelical Churches with which the Church is in correspondence.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, delegate to the Lutheran Synod at Washington, May 13, 1869, reported that he was very kindly received, and was gratified to find the Lutheran Church in a prosperous condition, and that they had, at the invitation of the Synod of the Reformed Church, appointed a committee—composed of Rev. Drs. Pahlman, Schmucker, Zeigler, Wedekend, and Butler—to represent them at the proposed National Council of the Evangelical Churches in the United States, to be held on the third Tuesday of October, in the city of New York.

Rev. John L. Lee, delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in New York; Rev. Dr. Stitt, the delegate to the German Reformed Church; Rev. J. A. De Bauss, delegate to the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, made similar reports.

A communication was received from the Secession Church of Holland, requesting a deputation from this Synod.

The report of the committee appointed by the last Synod for the purpose of securing the passage of an act to change the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to that of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, was adopted. The following is a copy of the act, passed April 15, 1869:—

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

"Section 1. The ecclesiastical body hitherto incorporated and known as the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Dutch Church shall hereafter be designated and known by the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and, as such, exercise and enjoy all the rights and powers it has hitherto possessed; but this act shall not affect any contract, suit, or proceeding, claim or demand, now existing against said corporation.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

The Synod appointed a committee of five delegates, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to attend the National Evangelical Convention in October next.

The Committee on the Revision of the Digest made a report through their chairman, Rev. J. L. Lee, which was accepted.

The Digest was ordered to be printed under the superintendence of the same committee, and the thanks of the Synod were given to the committee for their extended and efficient labor.

Rev. Dr. Higby, a delegate from the German Reformed Church, appeared and very ably presented the salutations of that body. He said, in speaking of the churches, that both were Reformed—both hold to the same doctrines, and the Heidelburg Catechism is used in both of our churches, though one was "Dutch" and the other "German"—each has suffered common trials and troubles. Yet each had struggled manfully against the common enemy in maintaining the integrity of the Reformed faith. Concerning his church he desired to say that they were not Lutheran on the one hand nor Puritan on the other; but were truly Reformed, and intended to remain so. He spoke of the union between the Presbyterian churches, and earnestly desired the same respecting the Reformed churches.

The President welcomed the delegate, and in an appropriate manner reciprocated the desire for union, not as being banded together—but a union of loving hearts laboring for Christ.

The regular order for the morning was then taken up, and the Synod addressed by Rev. J. W. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, who was listened to with great attention and interest.

A communication was received from Rev. C. E. Crisfield, Professor of Theology at Hope College, with the annual report of the College to the Synod. They were read and referred to the Committee on Professorate.

The Synod was then addressed by Rev. Dr. West, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, who said he did not believe any denomination of the Evangelical Churches contributed to benevolent purposes so freely as did the Reformed Church. Yet it will be borne in mind that the Board have a great work to do, which God is blessing to a greater extent than in any of the established Churches, with all their advantages. This was a significant fact, and he would, with sincerity and affection, call their attention to the progress making in gaining souls to our Lord Jesus Christ. The precious returns made to the elders of the Board were of the most gratifying character, and he thought the appropriation for the coming year should be at least $40,000, instead of $17,000, as in the past year. If there were larger means the spiritual gain would be correspondingly great, and the weary, worn sinner would be refreshed and benefited. The Board had been exceeding their means in the hope of having the amount made up in the future, but such a course produced embarrassment and continued anxiety. He therefore advocated with much force, and at considerable length, the propriety of making a proper appropriation at once from the regular funds of the Church.

In regard to the Building Fund, if the Synod would give $12,000 it would materially aid twelve struggling churches. There are forty-seven more Sabbath Schools this year than last, and it was thus seen that in that important department of the Church, also, was progress and success. Organization was what was necessary, and this he forcibly impressed as a duty on the members of the Synod present.

On motion of Elder Myers, it was resolved that so much of the report of the Board of Directors as referred to the raising of $100,000 for the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., in which the Board of Directors were to assist the committee, be referred to the Committee on Professorate.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. John L. Lee, addressed the Synod, and was followed by Rev. John A. Lansing, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Publication, who spoke until the hour of adjournment, at 12¼ o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO CANAL BOAT INTERESTS.—Under a law obsolete for half a century, the officers of the Treasury Department have for some years past collected tonnage and enrolment dues annually of canal boats and barges, because they floated to tide-water. These dues amounted to over fifty dollars a year. It appears, by a letter written by J. W. Douglass, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in answer to recent inquiries, that this collection was illegal, and that the only tax is five or ten dollars, according to the size of the craft. Mr. Douglass says, in reply to these inquiries "relative to the liability of certain boats to special tax under the provisions of the proviso to section 103, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, that all 'boats, barges, and flats' coming within the terms of and fulfilling the conditions expressed in said proviso, namely:—First, not used for carrying passengers, nor propelled by steam or sails, but which are floated or towed by tug-boats or horses; and second, engaged exclusively in carrying coal, oil, mineral, or agricultural products to market, are required to pay, in lieu of tonnage tax and enrolment fees, an annual special tax of five or ten dollars, according to the tonnage of the particular boat. The fact that the grain and coal 'carried' was not produced in the 'immediate vicinity of shipment,' should not affect the question of liability in this regard."

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held a stated meeting at its hall last evening, Vice-President Duane in the chair. The attendance was an unusually large one, and the usual routine business was transacted, and a number of valuable donations received; among which were relics of Indian pottery, found by Dr. William T. Taylor, of this city, in a shell mound near the Nick-a-Jack caves in Tennessee. The Hon. William P. Chandler exhibited some silver coins struck by Carrera in Guatemala. The committee to revise the order of business made a report, which was adopted. A communication was read from Mr. Walker, of McBean county, Georgia, relative to an ancient Spanish coin in his possession, and referred to the Committee on Numismatics. Dr. William T. Taylor read an interesting paper relative to Iuka, Mississippi, embodying some Indian traditions relative thereto. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary of the society, read an interesting paper on the coins and coinage of China, which will be found in full on one of our inside pages to-day. A number of gentlemen were elected members; and, on motion, the society adjourned to the first Thursday in September.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—Policeman Bourke, of the Fifth district, this morning arrested two boys at Broad and Walnut streets for stealing newspapers from under the doors of the dwellings in that vicinity. The lads will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the new Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, will hold a floral festival and promenade concert at Horticultural Hall on the afternoons and evenings of the 8th and 9th insts.

HON. LEONARD MYERS SERENADED.—The Hon. Leonard Meyers was serenaded last evening at his residence on Sixth street, above Buttonwood, by the Liedertafel Society, who sung several beautiful German airs.

Mr. Myers was introduced to the musicians by George Siegmond, Esq., and spoke as follows:—

My friends of the Liedertafel, I am almost unwilling to break the silence which succeeds your song, for my voice has no music to give you in return—but thanks are always welcome—and I give you my thanks. This delightful harmony is very pleasant to me. I do not know what prompted your kind visit, but you would be welcome without the music, and are doubly welcome with it. You come from the land of legend and of song, and keep up the customs of the Fatherland. Those customs, those games and songs and holidays, have always seemed to me very beautiful. They strengthen the body; they give recreation and purity and holy aspirations to the mind. They take the young from baser pursuits and keep fresh among the old memories of youth. Music and poetry are ours; music has the cadence and rhyme, but poetry is the inspiration. We Americans are borrowing from the Fatherland; we are in the last ten years becoming a musical people—yes, a poetical people—a good deal of brains, but still more heart. The boy who thrilled at the music of the drum was filled with the sentiment of the flag as he marched to do battle for the Union. Country was higher than all beside. War hardened our nerves, but it softened our souls; and so, when the war closed, the 4th of July, the 22d of February, were still our holidays, but many others came with them, the noblest of all, that on which we decorate our dead heroes' graves with flowers. National holidays are the well-springs at which the people drink new life—and national games and associations and festivals are becoming American—just as you Germans are American now. The festival of music—the Sangerfest—for which, I am told, you are all making preparations, is the most beautiful of all; more so, I think, here than in the Fatherland—for the bird sings more sweetly when its carols are inspired by liberty. You came here for freedom. You have obtained it. Yes, you have helped us to perfect and preserve it. Why should not the songs of freedom be the most charming in the world? To me they always are.

Let me thank you once more, and if you will come in I propose to drink your health and bid you a hearty welcome.

The American Glee Club, who were present, then sang "The Star Spangled Banner," in the chorus of which all heartily joined.

BUILDING STATISTICS.—During the month of May the following permits were issued for the erection of new buildings in this city:—

20 four story dwellings, 305 three story dwellings, 327 two story dwellings: total 652.

Bake house, 1; boiler house, 1; coach house, 1; chapel, 1; church, 1; dye house, 1; engine house, 1; factories, 2; depots, 3; hall, 1; offices, 9; mill, 1; store-houses, 4; sheds, 3; stables, 20; shops, 15; stores, 28; tool house, 1. Total, 94.

Alterations and additions, 140.

Recapitulation:—

Dwellings	652
Other Buildings	94
Alterations	140
Total	886

During the month 14 old and dangerous buildings were ordered to be taken down or made safe, and 9 wooden buildings ordered demolished.

POLICEMEN AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.—The Mayor published the following order to the force this morning:—

The attention of the department having been called to the fact that some of the officers recently appointed on the police force still continue to devote their time to private business, the following paragraph, section 11, of the ordinance of November 15, 1865, is published for their information, and will be rigidly enforced:—

"No policeman shall be permitted to engage in any other business or profession whatsoever, and he or they so offending shall upon due proof thereof be at once discharged from the service, and shall not be eligible for reappointment for one year thereafter."

The practice of officers carrying on business in the names of their wives is not in accordance with the above ordinance, and is hereby prohibited.

By order of the Mayor.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following have been added to the police force:—

First district—John Owens.

Fourth district—Charles Prendeville and Maurice Murphy.

Fifth district—Jeremiah M. Hamilton.

Sixth district—B. F. Harrington, Bernard Hogg, Francis Gerrell, and T. A. Maher.

Ninth district—Robert Austis, Sergeant, vice D. F. Albertson; James O'Hara, Sergeant, vice Amos W. Atkinson; George W. Nickles, William Dougherty, and Jeremiah Mahoney

Tenth district—Louis Merklinger.

Eleventh district—James Rafferty.

Twelth district—John Drinnen, Jacob Knorr, and William Walker.

Thirteenth district—John A. Logue.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Stryker, pastor, was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, the occasion being the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with the church. The exercises, which were varied and interesting, were gone through with in a style that reflected the greatest credit upon teachers and scholars. The music was particularly good, it being in character somewhat of a departure from the music ordinarily selected for such occasions, embracing solos, duets, and choruses, which were rendered in true artistic style by the schools. The church was elaborately decorated, and presented a most beautiful appearance. As a whole the affair was a delightful one. The schools are in a most flourishing condition.

NEW CHURCH ORGAN.—A splendid new organ was opened last night in St. Malachi's Catholic Church, Eleventh street, above Master, in the presence of a large audience. The instrument was made by Messrs. H. Knauff & Son, and is of much power as well as superior quality and tone. It is enclosed in a handsome case of walnut color, and is in dimensions 24 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 25 feet high. It has 41 stops, three sets of manuals reaching from CC to A, 58 keys, whilst the pedals are full two octaves, from CCC to C. The instrument was satisfactorily performed on last night by a number of prominent organists, but its beauties will be more particularly demonstrated at a grand concert on next Thursday night, for which extensive preparations are making.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—We understand that the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America—branch office in this city, of which Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. are the general agents in this locality—have issued between 5000 and 6000 policies since last fall, securing to their assured more than sixteen millions of dollars. Such success shows the popularity of this organization. The cash capital is one million.

A CORRECTION.—In the reports of the fire at the whiting manufactory of Messrs. Hasse & Pratts it was stated that there was an insurance of $2500 in the Enterprise Insurance Company of this city. Mr. H. Montgomery, the Vice-President of the company, has written us a note, stating that this was an error, as the company had no risk upon the establishment in question, and does not take any risks especially hazardous.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—John Benson, colored, was captured yesterday at Harvey's pawnbroker shop, in possession of two rolls of carpet, which he is suspected of having stolen. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins and was held for a further hearing. An owner is wanted for the carpet at the Seventeenth District Station.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY CAR.—John McQuade, aged 5 years, was run over by a passenger railway car at Twenty-fourth and Brown streets yesterday afternoon, and had his head and arms badly damaged. He was taken to his home at No. 733 Bucknell street.

MAD DOG SHOT.—At 12 o'clock yesterday Daniel Elliott, aged 23 years, was bitten at Fourth and Monroe streets by a mad dog, which was shot immediately thereafter by a policeman.

STATED MEETING.—The Old Guard of the Hibernia Fire Company, No. 1, will meet this evening at No. 217 Pear street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Sweepstakes for Horses that have never beaten 2·31; $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Association adding net receipts.

Three or more entries to fill, and two to start. Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money. Should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, June 9, 6 4 3t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—How Much it was Reduced in May—Naval Changes.

Return of Reverdy Johnson—His Arrival This Morning in Baltimore.

FROM THE WEST.

Church Affairs—Secret Societies Denounced.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly, at Monmouth, yesterday adopted a report denouncing secret societies. The Committee on Presbyterian Union was continued to confer with the committees of other Presbyterian churches.

Centenary M. E. Church last night gave 161 votes for lay representation, and 19 against. Trinity Church 55 for, and 11 against.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Return of Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late U. S. Minister to Great Britain, and family, arrived this morning on the steamship Ohio, from Southampton.

Sinking of a Steamer.

MOBILE, June 4.—The steamer Mary Swann, bound up the Alabama river, sank yesterday, 70 miles above Mobile. The boat is a total loss. She had on board 900 barrels of freight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How Much the Debt has been Reduced.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In addition to the reduction of public debt, as shown in the statement of June 1, there was paid during the month of May interest to the amount of $2,197,197, which was due and payable before the 1st of March, and which had never been reported as part of the public debt. More than double that amount was probably paid in like manner during March and April. The debt was, in fact, reduced more than fifteen millions in May, and more than twenty-four millions since March 1. It will be seen that the amount of unredeemed coupons payable May 1 has been added to the amount of debt in the June statement. Owing to the manner in which the accounts have been heretofore kept, the full amount of outstanding coupons payable before that date cannot at present be ascertained accurately.

Naval Orders and Changes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and ordered to the Hospital at Pensacola, relieving Assistant Surgeon Ruth, who will be ordered to the Dictator, now at League Island.

Lieutenant Commander E. E. Potter has been ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion.

Lieutenant Thomas P. Wilson has been ordered to the practice ship Savannah, and Lieut. Benjamin L. Eade to the Lancaster.

Midshipman Arthur C. Smith has resigned.

Burglary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 4.—The depot at Treichler's station, on the L. and S. R. R., was broken into last night by burglars. They succeeded in carrying off a small amount of money and quite a large amount of tickets.

FOR SALE.

MANSION IN PEMBERTON, N. J.—The subscriber offers a new and beautiful mansion for sale or to rent, situated in the town of Pemberton. This is one of the most desirable country seats in Burlington county; the house is built in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements. The grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and other ornamental shrubbery. There is a carriage-house and stabling for several horses.

This country seat is especially desirable as a residence, built upon elevated grounds, affording a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Pemberton has long been celebrated for the health and longevity of its inhabitants; its elevated locality in close proximity to the pines that impregnate the air with their salubrious and fragrant perfume. There are seven daily lines of cars to Philadelphia of an hour's ride. JAMES MAUSBURY.

P. S.—Information can be had of Mr. COOPER, No. 4 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

6 4 2t*

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within five miles of Market Street Bridge, near the Pennsylvania Railroad. First-class property, in excellent order; large mansion, with all modern conveniences, barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, fine garden with fruit and vegetables, ice houses, etc. etc. Situation high and airy; fine view. B. W. BEESLEY, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

5 31 mwf3t*

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, No. 1116 CARPENTER Street, with bath and gas, hot and cold water.

Apply on the Premises. 6 4 2t

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, on VINE Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Lot 18 by 117 feet to a street. Double back buildings, gas, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water. Finished in good style, and in excellent repair. Good sized yard. Apply to G. R. GARDINER, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 6 2 6wfmt*

FOR SALE — GERMANTOWN. — COMfortable house and three acres; shade, small fruits, pleasant grounds, pointed stone stable and carriage house. Bath, range, theater. Apply on the premises, DUY'S Lane, above Church Lane, or to M. C. LEA, No. 433 WALNUT Street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 6 2 wfm6t

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 9 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes' ride via C. and B. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 26 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 5 29 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SIX months, the handsome country residence of a gentleman about sailing for Europe. Ten miles from Philadelphia, ten minutes' walk from Crundy Creek Station, Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. All modern conveniences. In complete order and repair. Apply No. 213 S. FOURTH Street. 6 3 3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 15

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmw1m*

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY K. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F YOUNG, Notary Public, 561 CHESNUT St. 5stuthlm

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The President and Prominent Officials at Annapolis—The Naval Academy Graduates—Capture of Express Robbers.

New York Market Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The President and Party at the Naval Academy—The Graduating Class Receive their Diplomas as Midshipmen—The Ball.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.—The Tallapoosa arrived here at ten o'clock this morning from Washington, having on board the President, Secretary Cox, Postmaster-General Creswell, Attorney-General Hoar, Assistant Secretary of State Davis, and Colonel Audenried, of Sherman's staff, with their ladies. As the Tallapoosa passed through the vessels at anchor off the yard, each fired the Presidential salute. The marines, under Captain McLane Tilton, were drawn up on the wharf, and presented as the President and party landed. The President then proceeded to the residence of Admiral Porter.

Address to the Graduates.

At 11 o'clock the midshipmen were drawn up on the green in front of the chapel, and went through with the usual dress parade. After these exercises were finished Admiral Porter presented Judge H. C. Humphreys of Alabama, who delivered the address to the graduating class.

The Diplomas.

The President then handed to each member of the graduating class the diploma awarded him by the Government, and making him a full midshipman. After these ceremonies were completed the midshipmen were dismissed. Midshipman Seymour was then called up, and was informed by the President that his rank would take date with his class in 1868, he having been sick at the time of their graduating. A large number of officers, civilians, and ladies were present to witness the display.

The Ball

to-night is destined to surpass anything of the kind ever given under the same auspices.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Money market is very active this morning; gold has fallen; it opened at 138, rose to ⅛, and is again quoted at 138. This is owing to weakness of exchange and the lack of shipments. The market is, however, steadying itself by degrees. The Stock market is again dull, with scarcely any change from yesterday's quotations. New York Central is rather active, having opened at 192⅝ and advanced steadily to 192¾; Hudson River has advanced from 158¼ to 159½.

Robbery at a Water Cure Establishment.

BUFFALO, June 4.—H. C. Fiske, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad; Dr. John M. Potter, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Merritt Brooks, of this city, and a party of their friends, were robbed yesterday afternoon while bathing at the water-cure establishment here. Potter missed a certificate of deposit for $20,000, deposited in the Warren Bank, Pa., $15 in currency, etc., and Brooks lost $29 in currency. The rest of the party lost their valuables. An attendant of the water-cure house, named Clarke, has been arrested for the theft.

Arrest of Express Robbers.

John Newman, Mary Newman, and John Henderson were arrested at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot to-day, while *en route* to Toronto, C. W., by Officers Best and Donohue, of the American Express Company, charged with robbing the express company in Philadelphia. From letters found on the person of one of them, it was discovered that the same parties committed larceny at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mary had $1100 on her person. All three were held for examination.

The Flour and Produce Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Flour market is heavy and 10 cents lower. Sales of 11,000 bbls., (including 6000 barrels fresh-ground extra State for export. at $6·10@$6·15) at $5·105·35 for superfine State; $5·90@j for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·30 for fancy do.; $5·05@5·35 for superfine Western; $5·65@5·95 for common to medium extra Western; $6@6·40 for choice do.; $6·50@7·50 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6@6·15 for common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio; $6·20@7·10 for trade brands; $7@8·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $9@9·50 for good to choice do., the market closing dull.

We notice sales of the first arrival of new South Flour at $10·50. Flour made by J. M. Clark, of Augusta, Ga., was sold by Whitlock & Wallace. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales of 350 barrels at $6·50@7 for common to fair extra, and $7·05@12 for good to choice do. California Flour dull and heavy; sales of 300 barrels at $6·75@9·25. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 200 barrels at $4·60@9·50. Corn Meal in moderate request; sales of 200 barrels Brandywine at $4·65, and 500 barrels Western on private terms.

The Wheat market is heavy and 1@2c. lower; sales 37,500 bushels at $1·40@1·42 for no 2 spring afloat. Rye quiet. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt dull. Corn better with a good demand; sales 45,000 bushels at 69@81c. for new mixed Western via canal; 80@88c. for do. via railroad, 94 for good do. in store, and 96 for do. afloat. Oats active and decided by better; sales 87,000 bushels at 77@80c. for Western afloat and 78c. for do. in store.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Resignation of Professor Sanborn as a Member of the New Hampshire Senate.

CONCORD, June 4.—The following communication from Professor Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, Senator-elect from the Eleventh district, was received by the President of the Senate to-day:—

"Sir:—The Trustees of the college with which I am connected have a law, which altereth not, forbidding their Professors, on penalty of official death, to accept any political preferment. As I am opposed to rebellion, both in school or in State, I prefer disfranchisement to controversy, and hereby resign my seat in the Senate of New Hampshire.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. D. SANBORN."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Death of an English Lord—Doings of the Orangemen in Ireland—Troubles in China.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Lord Broughton.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 4.—The Right Hon. Lord Broughton, formerly Secretary of War for Ireland, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and President of the Board of Control, died yesterday, aged 83 years.

Meeting of Orangemen.

DUBLIN, June 4.—A large meeting of Orangemen was held here last night to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that over 40,000 persons were present. Appropriate speeches were made and resotions adopted.

An Apology Demanded.

LONDON, June 4.—Advices have been received from Hong Kong to May 11. The French and other envoys had notified the Chinese Government that three days would be allowed for apology for the insult to the Count de Rochechouart.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Strike Imminent.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Bricklayers' Union, at a meeting last night, advocated an immediate strike of the bricklayers at the Navy Yard, unless two colored workmen there employed be dismissed. Some members expressed their doubts as to the practicability of going against the Government in the matter, and throwing them out of work, but the majority declared against their holding that they could afford to maintain their position, as not more than ten or a dozen members—all the force at present employed in the yard—would be affected. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood, however, that a resolution to this effect was adopted.

FROM THE WEST.

Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Albert Massey, son of Dr. Massey, of Louisville, was drowned yesterday while bathing.

Seizure by Government Officials.

A Dubuque despatch says a quantity of sugar in the hands of various merchants here was seized to-day by Government officials. It is a portion of a cargo smuggled at New Orleans and distributed by Chicago commission houses throughout the country.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	192⅝	West. Union Tel.	42½
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Cleve. and Toledo R.	113¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Toledo and Wabash.	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	114½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	78
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	90
Chi. and N. W. com.	92¾	Adams Express	60
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104	Wells, Fargo	31½
Chi. and R. I. R.	122½	United States	67
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157¾	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pacific M. S.	82¼	Gold	138

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 Hunt & B Top 1 mtg..s5.	78	1 sh Mech Bk	33
$1200 Leh R loan	88	16 sh N Cent.s5wn.	49
$2000 Junction R 2d. mt 6s	91	25 sh Penna..allot.	57¼
20 sh Mor Cl Pf.b5. lots	65	12 do	57⅜
100 sh Read.....b30.	49·44	100 do.....s30.	57⅜
100 do....b5&I.	49·44	4 do.receipts	57½
36 sh Leh Val..b5.	56¼	8 sh Manufac Bk.	29¾
100 sh Cata Pf..s60.	39	100 sh Ger Pass R.	30
100 do......b5.	39¼	500 sh Feeder Dam.	·31
100 do .....s30.	39½	200 sh Read R..b30.	49⅛
100 do.....b60.	39¼	100 do......b5.	49⅛
		100 sh Phil & E R.	33¼
		100 sh Leh N St.s60.	36

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.. d bill	100	100 sh Sch N St.b30.	36¼
$300 Cam Co Bds	95	100 do.....b60.	36⅛
$2000 Elmira R 7s	92½	100 do.....b60.	36⅜
1 sh Penna R.	57⅞	100 do......s60.	36¼
10 sh 2d & 3d Sts	49	500 sh Sch N Pf.s60.	20
100 sh O C & A R.b60	42¼	100 do......s60.	20
100 do	42	100 do	20

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 3, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	183 01
" Pottsville	20 03
" Schuylkill Haven	146 13
" Port Clinton	467 01
" Harrisburg, Dauphin, Allentown, and Alburtis	214 18
Anthracite Coal for the week	1,031 16
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	8,151 05
Total for the week paying freight	9,183 01
Coal for Company's use	426 00
Total all kinds for the week	9,609 01
Corresponding week last year, tons	....
Previously this year	1,455,589 04
Total	1,465,198 05
To Thursday, June 4, 1868	1,530,776 16

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
14th May, 1869.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class), for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 12th of JUNE next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Monday (June 14), for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bids will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. *No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes furnished by the Bureau, endorsed thus—

"Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy Yard (name the yard.") "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau, are numbered as follows.—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Straw; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fire-clay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, etc.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards and Nava Asylums:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 32.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 25, 26, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 31.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31. 5 17 4w

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, AND Business Men Generally.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 15th day of JUNE next, by undersigned, to employ, by hire, all the convict labor of the State Penitentiary.

The Lessee is to take all the able-bodied convicts now on hand, or who may hereafter come into the prison during his term of lease, except those needed by the State to keep up the establishment. He shall also be authorized to occupy and take charge of all the shops and workhouses in said prison, to put up such machinery as he may desire, and shall have the privilege of buying, at such prices as may be agreed upon, all the machinery, tools, fixtures, and materials on hand, both finished and unfinished.

Said Lessee shall treat those hired with humanity and kindness, conforming to such rules, by-laws, and regulations as may be established by the Directors, and work them not exceeding ten hours each day. For each convict so employed, the lessee shall pay into the State Treasury the price per day bid, said payment to be made quarterly.

He shall also give bond, with approved security, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the State of Tennessee, for the faithful performance of the undertaking hereby imposed. Said lease to continue for four years, at the end of which term a new proposal from said lessee shall have preference for the next four years; provided he shall have faithfully discharged his obligations to the satisfaction of the Directors; said preference not to exclude proposals from others manifestly more conducive to the interests of the State.

The workshops are built in a very substantial manner, with sufficient capacity for working five or six hundred hands; well lighted and ventilated; also conveniently arranged. There is one sixty-five horse power engine, capable of running all the machinery. The machinery has all of the most modern improvements for the manufacturing of cedar ware, furniture, agricultural implements, wagons, etc. There is also a machine shop, containing nine lathes and two bolt machines, a blacksmith shop with nine forges, clevis machine, three trip-hammers and tools complete; a foundry one hundred and forty feet long and forty-five feet wide, with flasks for making all kinds of hollow ware, ploughs, corn-shellers, etc., also, patterns for stove and other castings. Also, one building used for manufacturing bagging, containing fifteen looms, with all the necessary machinery for spinning, etc. There is also a stone shop, paint shop, and dry house.

The prison buildings are beautifully located just outside the corporation of Nashville, and within one-quarter of a mile of two railroad depots, and one mile of the steamboat landing.

There are now about four hundred and fifty convicts in the prison, most of whom have served some years, and are skilled mechanics in their respective branches of business. The prison is under the control of a Board of Directors, and a Warden, whose duty it is to provide for the wants of the convicts and to see that strict discipline is maintained.

Proposals may be addressed to the undersigned or the Secretary of State; within case they should be endorsed "Proposals for leasing the Tennessee Penitentiary."

Any further information desired will be furnished by addressing the Directors of the Penitentiary.

WILLIAM SHANE,
M. R. MURRELL,
C. ROBINSON,
5 4 6w Directors.